THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Forfeiture of Railroad Land Grants in the Senate.

Stanford Delivers a Eulogy on His Late Colleague.

Frye's Amendment to the Ship Bill Accepted by the House.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Eustis presented a resolution of the Louisiana legislature memorializing congress for the establishment of a navy yard at New Orleans. Referred.

Harrison reported favorably a bill to authorize the appointment of an additional adjutant general of the army with the rank of major of cavalry. The bill was placed on the calendar. In introducing his bill Harrison said: It places within the power of the president to recognize the service of Lieut. A. W. Greeley. He was therefore instructed to authorize the retirement of that officer. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

During the consideration of a private pension bill in the senate this afternoon Ingalls severely criticised General Black, commissioner of pensions, declaring him to be an impostor whom congress granted the highest pension on false allegations of his being a "wreck." He protested against General Black's enjoyment of such a pension while opposing pensions to other soldiers.

Cockrell defended General Black's administration of his office, citing figures to show that more claims were allowed each year under his administration than in any year in any former administration. If Ingalls believed General Black's pension unjust, Cockrell said he (Ingalls) should introduce a bill to discontinue the pension.

Voorhees warmly defended General Black with energy and emphasis. He denied that there had been any false allegations in the matter of his application for pension. He represented General Black's condition at the time as one of absolute and complete disability, and his survival and recovery as wholly unexpected and extraordinary.

Logan would not say that General Black was not entitled to his pension but he expressed the hope that the pension office would be administered in sympathy with wounded soldiers.

The president has vetoed two senate bills granting pensions to David W. Hamilton and John D. Hall. Accompanying the vetoes is a message stating that in each case the president fails to find sufficient foundation for the claim of the senate.

A resolution offered by Call was agreed to instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire and report whether the interests of the country do not require the equipment of a navy yard at Warrenton near Pensacola, Florida, for the construction there of steel ships of war, and whether the appropriation of not less than $500,000 should not be made for immediate commencement of the work of constructing such vessels.

On motion of Dolph, June 1st was fixed for consideration of the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber-culture laws.

On motion of Plumb the senate proceeded to consider the Atlantic & Pacific railroad land forfeiture bill. After a few words of debate by Plumb and Call the bill was passed as reported from the committee on public lands of the senate. It forfeits all lands except right of way adjacent and coterminus with the uncompleted portion of the road.

On motion of Sewell the senate then took up the bill heretofore reported by him from the committee on pensions "to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service."

The bill gives $30 per month to soldiers and sailors who lost one foot or hand in the service; $36 a month to those who lost an arm above the elbow or leg above the knee; $45 a month to those who lost an arm at the shoulder joint or leg at the hip joint.

Mr. Miller offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill so as to include among the $45 a month pensioners cases of men whose leg had been amputated so near the hip joint to prevent the use of an artificial limb.

Agreed to; and so amended the bill was passed.

The bankruptcy bill was then taken up. Teller spoke against the bill and Hoar in its favor.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—After routine morning business the senate proceeded to the consideration of private pension bills on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the senate.

The bankruptcy bill having been read through Van Wyck asked that it be temporarily laid aside in order to take up the bill providing for taxation of railroad grant lands. This having been agreed to the latter bill was taken up.

Blair offered an amendment, to which Van Wyck had no objections and which was agreed to, providing that if any sale of land under the bill the United States might become a preferred purchaser and in such cases the lands be restored to the public domain.

Blair offered another amendment providing that the valuation of lands subjected to taxation shall in the territories be subjected to revision by the secretary of the interior.

Sherman asked for suspension of the taxation bill in order to take up the bill heretofore reported by him from the committee on foreign relations "supplementary to and amendatory of the Chinese immigration bill of 1882." Unanimous consent being given the Chinese bill was taken up.

Sherman explained that the bill was simply intended to explain the meaning of the existing law relative to Chinese immigration. Several questions had arisen under the existing law as to which there had been some doubt or difference of opinion. For example, one meaning had been attached to the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field and another by a Massachusetts judge.

Mr. Plumb inquired which of the meanings had been adopted by the committee.

Sherman said that the interpretation of Judge Field had been adopted without objection in the committee.

Hoar expressed what he termed his "old protest" against the bill. Like the act which it would amend this bill, he said, would hereafter be regarded as a blotch on our legislation. It was legislation aimed at men because they were laborers and because they belonged to a certain race, which was against the fundamental principles of this republic, namely that labor was honorable and that no discriminations should be made against men on account of race. There was a rivalry between the two political parties for the vote of the Pacific coast. This legislation would be regarded by intelligent and humane men with [illegible].

Sherman thought Hoar had enough on his hands without calling up questions that had been debated four years ago. The matter was settled. If Hoar wanted to play "knight errant" Sherman could not object, but would not follow him. One who had watched the course of affairs on the Pacific coast, Sherman said, must come to the conclusion that it was best and wisest for us not to open our doors to a race wholly different from ourselves in every characteristic of civilization. He did not think it was exactly a question of reversing our old and time-honored policy regarding immigration, though some immigrants who would not be covered by the bill were bad enough, and Sherman was not sure but some exclusion must eventually be adopted for the sake of the American nation.

Ingalls opposed the bill. He criticised the manner in which it had been taken up, "slipped in through a crevice of time and attempted to be railroaded through this body." The senator from Ohio, he said, had accused the senator from Massachusetts of knight-errantry, intimating that he was Don Quixote proposing to fight a windmill. Perhaps the senator from Ohio would characterize him (Ingalls) as "Sancho Panza." [Laughter.] He affirmed that the bill was a disgrace to American civilization.

Teller in some comments on Ingalls' remarks having by a lapsus linguae alluded to that senator as "the senator from Nebraska," Mr. Ingalls protested. "I represent the state of Kansas," he said, "which lies south of Nebraska, [laughter], "and I protest against being dislocated in this way." [Renewed laughter.]

Teller said he would endeavor to "locate" the senator correctly hereafter. That senator, however, added Mr. Teller, "has, as is the way in the west, a method of skating about so that sometimes it is difficult to locate him." [Laughter.] Continuing he said if the senator from Kansas supposed that the advocates of this bill were afraid to discuss it he did not understand their temper. The bill was no "disgrace to American civilization." Every nation on earth recognized its principle, which was to exclude such persons as people believed injurious to the welfare of the nation. The question was whether American labor was to be compelled to compete with 450,000,000 of Asiatics who could be landed on our shores at $10 per head. We were told that the cause of humanity demanded admission here of Chinese, that the cause of humanity required that our own laborers should starve in order to make room for men who would have neither homes nor wives nor children. The glory and strength of our republic were the men who labored. Teller denied that he was less loyal to the principles of freedom than the senator from Massachusetts or the senator from Kansas.

Sherman explained that he called up the bill because it was desirable to have it passed as soon as possible. He believed it would get the support of nine-tenths of the senators.

The bill was postponed to a future day and the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A resolution was offered by Wilson, which was ordered to lie over one day, providing for investigation of the matter of appointment of an Indian trader by the commissioner of Indian affairs. The preamble to the resolution recites that in the matter of such appointments stated "acts have been done or permitted to be done in disregard of law and right and the proper interests of citizens."

On motion of Dolph the senate took up the bill "restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific company."

VanWyck said the bill proposed to forfeit from Portland a portion of the original grant over which the Northern Pacific railroad did not now contemplate building a line. His (VanWyck's) objection to the bill was that there were lands along other unfinished portions of the road and some along portions that had been finished which should be included. The bill as it stood, he said, if passed would be legislative declaration that the matter of forfeiture had been passed on by congress and that no other forfeiture proceedings could be undertaken. He moved an amendment to the committee bill which amendment would provide forfeiture of all Northern Pacific railroad grants except lands for which lines were completed before July 4th, '79, and except right of way.

Call said the committee bill was really a proposition to confirm and not forfeit a grant of some 48,000,000 acres of land to the Northern Pacific Railroad company. It was equivalent to a gift by congress of two or three hundred thousand dollars to a few individuals. He protested against it.

Edmunds expressed regret that Van Wyck had moved his amendment at this time, as the bill as it stood, he said, forfeited certain lands to which there would be no difference of opinion in congress, while the amendment of the senator from Nebraska involved the forfeiture of some lands as to which there was and would be great difference of opinion on the point whether congress had the right to forfeit. The question of forfeiting lands attaching to any portion of the now completed line simply on the ground that the line had not been completed in the time limited by the granting act was a mooted and disputed question, both as to the right of congress in the premises under the direction of the supreme court and to the morality and justice of the forfeiture.

Cockrell would go as far any one in the matter of forfeiting unearned railroad lands but there was such a thing as zeal according to knowledge and zeal that defeated its object. Forfeiture bills had been so much complicated in congress that very few of them had been able to get through. He was therefore in favor of keeping such bills confined as far as possible to such provisions of forfeiture as would be sure to meet with support in congress and become law.

Beck offered an amendment providing that the passage of the committee bill should not be taken as a waiver by congress of the right to forfeit any unearned land of the same company hereafter if congress should see proper to forfeit such lands. The amendment was agreed to.

Van Wyck withdrew his amendment offered instead of the one providing for the forfeiture of such portions of land as were coterminus with the part of the main line and branches not completed at the time of the passage of this act.

Edmunds understood that the company was now building an important branch which was not finished.

Dolph explained the important and far-reaching move of the British government for the development of commerce on the Pacific. He also explained the efforts of the Northern Pacific railroad to connect the northwest with the Pacific coast. He did not think congress should in the light of such steps propose to step in and stop the building of any railway line that could interfere with the growth of our commerce on the Pacific.

Mr. Eustis thought the bill did not sufficiently protect settlements on lands. He did not think title to the lands had been earned.

Mitchell differed with him as to the provisions for the protection of settlers. The object of the provisions criticised, he said, was to protect settlers.

Mr. Eustis said it was a matter of opinion. There was a prevalent opinion, he said, that this great government legislated in the interest of these great corporations at the sacrifice of the poor and the settlers. He would never vote for a bill to confirm a grant of land that did not protect the interests of settlers.

The hour of 2 o'clock arriving the bill went over.

Mr. Miller submitted a conference report on the bill "Abolishing certain fees," etc., in connection with American shipping. (This is the bill containing the Frye amendment authorizing the president to deny by proclamation to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied to American vessels in such foreign countries). The report was concurred in.

Mr. Miller explained that the bill as agreed on in conference was substantially as it was passed by the senate.

Mr. Stanford then called up the resolutions introduced by him expressing the sorrow of the senate at the death of the late Senator John F. Miller of California.

The resolutions having been read Mr. Stanford addressed the senate in feeling terms. He briefly outlined the life of Mr. Miller from birth in Indiana, through the varied phases of his career as a student, lawyer, citizen soldier and citizen. Referring to his connection with the war Mr. Stanford said: "Mr. Miller was one of the first to respond in behalf of the union at the breaking out of the rebellion. Governor Morton, the great war governor of Indiana, appointed him colonel of the Twenty-ninth Indiana infantry, and he resigned his seat in the legislature of the state. Few men were better fitted for soldiers than John F. Miller. He had a cool head, great personal bravery, indomitable energy. The close of the war found him a brigadier and brevet major general. On his return to Indiana Governor Morton presented him with a sword which he had promised the soldier of the state who distinguished himself most and reflected great credit on his state." In the course of his concluding remarks Stanford said: "General Miller's life was a success. Work he undertook he did well, whether in campaign, commerce or in congress. He gained commendation on every side and in every path of duty in which he walked. His persuasive eloquence, earnest, able and logical reasoning were recognized in this chamber. He was a progressive man and warm friend in politics. He was a republican and partisan and never sought to conceal it. He believed that "he who serves his country best serves his party best."

The resolutions being agreed to in further respect for the deceased the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Springer of Illinois, from the committee on territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and state government. Committee of the whole. Also adversely on the senate bill for the admission of the state of Dakota and for the organization of the territory of Lincoln. Committee of the whole.

Baker of New York filed minority reports on both the measures.

Dunn of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported a bill to incorporate the Arkansas, New Mexico & Pacific Railroad company. Private calendar.

Maybury of Michigan, from the committee on ways and means, reported adversely a bill to carry into effect the convention made between the United States and Mexico, signed January 20th, '83. Committee of the whole.

Hewitt of New York presented a minority report.

Randall of Pennsylvania submitted a conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was agreed to.

After a vain attempt to arrive at some determination as to the order of business to be pursued during the remainder of the week, the house went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill.

Millard of New York, gave his hearty support to the bill and quoted statistics to show the injury which manufacturers of bogus butter had worked upon the exportation of American dairy products. Forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. The farmer could not successfully compete with manufacturers of oleomargarine, which could be made for seven cents per pound. Either oleomargarine must go or the great dairy industry be wiped out and utterly destroyed.

Cannon of Illinois had no scruple about supporting the bill, even though it were said that it did discriminate in favor of one industry and against another. No tax could be levied that did not discriminate in favor of and against some interest, and it was because this bill did discriminate in favor of the farmer that he gave the bill his approval. The census report showed that practically half the people of this country were engaged in agricultural interests, while protests against the bill emanated from two or three great centres where oleomargarine was manufactured.

Hammond of Georgia did not contest that the bill was in itself constitutional. The man who voted for it because he wanted to raise taxes could cast an honest vote without violating the constitution, but the man who did not vote for it to raise taxes but only to suppress one industry in favor of another one, prostituted the taxing power of the constitution to a base purpose. He quoted from Hancock's speech in support of the bill, and from the utterances of Daniel Webster to the effect that a bill to raise taxes was a right, but a bill to strike down one industry for the benefit of another was a wrong, and exclaimed, "Choose ye this day whom ye will follow, God or Baal, Webster or Hancock."

Curtin of Pennsylvania was in favor of the bill, which would provide for the examination of the wholesomeness of oleomargarine, but he was opposed to excluding that article of food from the people of the country by means of taxation.

Kelley of Pennsylvania said he would not vote for additional internal revenue tax.

Mills of Texas said congress had no right to destroy one industry to build up another.

Frederick of Iowa earnestly advocated the bill, declaring that the oleomargarine business was only carried on by means of deception and fraud.

Hepburn of Iowa supported the bill and denounced the methods by which oleomargarine found a market, declaring that none of it was sold under its proper name.

This declaration was earnestly denied by Lawler of Illinois, and a colloquy on this point took place between the two gentlemen in which Mr. Frederick took a hand with the assertion that Chicago was so used to fraud it wanted to palm it off on the whole country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawler did not resent this attack on his city, and replied with the declaration that Chicago to-day was one of the most healthy cities in the United States; that its death rate was less than any other city in the United States.

"It went up a little the other day," suggested Mr. Reed.

"Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Lawler.

Mr. Frederick remarked that the people of Chicago could not afford to die. They were too devilish mean to die.

Mr. Struble suggested the reason was they knew they were going to hell and did not want to die on that account. [Laughter.]

Mr. Henderson of Iowa said that farmers had to get fair play in this chamber, and if it were not given it would be taken.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house took a recess till 7:30. The evening session is to be for general debate on the oleomargarine bill.

The Dunn free shipping bill being special order for the day, but its friends being desirous of making way for the oleomargarine bill, the order was made a continuous one and the former bill will be called up at the earliest opportunity.

Blount of Georgia reported that conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill had been unable to agree and further conference was ordered.

After some parliamentary skirmishing the house went into committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill.

After general debate upon the measure being closed, Hatch of Missouri in speaking to a formal amendment sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram received by him from Chicago: "Protest of several hundred members of the Chicago board of trade against the action of the directory favoring bogus butter mailed you last night. More to follow."

After a debate on the oleomargarine bill the house adjourned.

Dingley of Maine from the committee of conference, submitted the report of that committee of the shipping bill.

Breckenridge of Kentucky thought consideration of the report should be postponed until the members of the house had an opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill carefully. The question involved in the Frye amendment was broader than at first blush it might appear to be. It not only conferred the privilege but imposed the duty on the president to withdraw from foreign vessels certain commercial privileges when these privileges had been denied to American vessels in the country to which such foreign vessels belonged. The supposed need for the provision rose out of recent troubles with Canada, but there was not a word in this bill about fishing vessels, there was no hurry for the passage of this bill, and it could be considered more fully at some future day than it could now. There was no danger of war and the executive had under consideration settlement of the Canadian fishery trouble.

Dunn of Arkansas said the provision did not apply to the fisheries question.

Breckenridge thought that if that were true there was the less necessity for haste in passing the bill, because there was no pending question relative to commercial privileges between the United States and another country. The objection to the provision was that it enabled the president to place an embargo upon Canadian vessels. He would go as far as the gentleman from Maine to protect the fishing interests of Massachusetts and Maine, but he wanted to be clear as to what he was doing. He did not believe in retaliatory or revengeful legislation. He believed more in diplomatic intercourse, in patience and correspondence with a view of reaching a settlement than he did in executive interference and retaliatory measures. He had no doubt the Canadian difficulty would be satisfactorily settled. Two great nations like the United States and England were not going to fall out about a matter which could be settled by negotiation.

Dingley said the necessity for the proposed legislation had been suggested by the recent denial of certain privileges to the United States vessels in Canadian ports, but the law ought to be on the statute books without regard to the fishery trouble. In view of the fact that a country was attempting to discriminate against a certain class of American vessels, it was proposed by this bill simply to extend the authority given by the act of 1823 so that the president might issue his proclamation withholding from the vessels of any country which discriminated against our vessels precisely the privileges which were denied us.

Breckenridge inquired whether any country except Canada now denied any privileges to American vessels.

Dingley replied in the negative.

Breckenridge said he understood the gentleman from Arkansas (Dunn), to state that this bill had nothing to do with the Canadian troubles.

Dingley replied it might be applicable to that trouble, but the provision was a general one and applicable to all countries, and ought to be on the statute books without reference to the present difficulty. He said the Frye amendment did not pretend or undertake to settle the pending trouble with Canada. All that the fishing question had to do with the provision was that it had furnished an incident showing that any country could withdraw privileges from American vessels and that there was no law conferring on the president authority to retaliate. He was not accustomed to make the American eagle scream, but was for his country and for his country's interests. He was in favor of the freest commercial intercourse, but he was not unmindful of the law of self-preservation.

Belmont of New York, in order to correct any impression that might prevail to the contrary, inquired whether the provision was not a general one instead of being applicable alone to the Canadian difficulty, whether it did not confer merely discretionary power upon the president, a question which Dunn answered in the affirmative.

Reagan of Texas hoped that the conference report would be agreed to; that the English government might be notified that the United States meant to insist on equal privileges for its vessels to which it accorded those Canadian vessels.

Reed of Maine said the present difficulty arose out of the attempt of Canada to ignore all advances of civilization in the matter of the commercial relations of the world. The pending proposition was simply to arm the president with the right to deprive Canadians of privileges of which they deprive the citizens of the United States.

The report was then agreed to without division.

The following committee reports were submitted:

By Van Eaton of Mississippi, from the committee on public lands, forfeiting the Mobile & Girard railroad grant. House calendar.

By Mr. Henley of California, from the same committee, granting certain sea rocks to the city of San Francisco. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Hill of Ohio, from the committee on territories, authorizing a special session of the legislature of Utah.

The house then went into committee of the whole for further consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The pending amendment, reducing the special tax imposed on manufacturers of oleomargarine from $600 to $100 was lost 88 to 119.

Daniel of Virginia moved to reduce the tax on retail dealers in oleomargarine from $48 to $25.

[illegible] of Illinois opposed the amendment, believing that the judgment of the committee on agriculture fixing the rate of tax might be relied upon.

Without further action the house adjourned.

Gov. West and the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, May 26.—Polygamists in the Utah penitentiary to whom Governor West on the 13th inst. proffered his good offices in case they would consent to submit to the law have made a formal reply. They express gratitude for his interest in their behalf, deprecate the idea of their refusal to pledge obedience to the laws being called defiance of the government; have no desire to be defiant or in conflict with the nation's laws; never violated other laws than those forbidding polygamy; conscientiously believed in plural marriage; practiced it from firm conviction of its divine requirement. Of forty-nine confined now in the penitentiary for violating the Edmunds law all but four were in polygamy before its passage, some thirty-five years prior united with wives for time and eternity by the most sacred covenants. Numerous children have been born endeared to us by the strongest paternal ties. They profess inability to understand what promises are required; claims the courts being varied and conflicting, affording no explicit and permanent definition of what must [illegible] the law; [illegible] independent of our act, ruthlessly trespassing on the sacred domain of our religious belief. So far as compliance with your proposition requires sacrifice of honor and manhood, repudiation of wives and children, violation of sacred covenants, heaven forbid we should be guilty of such perfidy. Perpetual imprisonment with which we are threatened, even death itself, is preferable. Our wives desire no separation from us. Were we to comply with your request they would regard our action most cruel, inhuman, monstrous. Our children would blush with shame. We should deserve the scorn and contempt of all just and honorable men. The proposition you made though doubtless prompted by kindred feelings was not new. We could all have avoided imprisonment by making a promise to the courts; in fact the penalties we are now enduring are for declining to promise rather than for acts committed in the past. Had you offered amnesty it would have been gladly accepted, but dearly as we prize the great boon of liberty we cannot afford to obtain it by proving untrue to our conscience, our religion, our God." This is signed by Apostle Lorenzo Snow and 47 others now in the penitentiary, being all now confined there.

Mrs. Pendleton's Funeral.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Protestant Episcopal services were read to-day at Zion church over the remains of Mrs. Alice Pendleton, wife of United States Minister Pendleton, killed Thursday last while riding in Central park. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Tiffany, assisted by Rev. Lord of Washington. Intimate friends of the family of the deceased assembled at the residence of Frank M. Pendleton and accompanied the remains to the church. Among those present were Secretary Bayard, Pendleton Schenck, Erastus Corning, General Newton, Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Norah Hunt Schenck, Ellen Pendleton, Mrs. E. F. Potter, Major Howard and L. S. Barton Key. The body was taken to Woodlawn cemetery for temporary interment but the final interment will be in the old family lot in Cincinnati cemetery.

The English Derby.

LONDON, May 26.—The Duke of Westminster's Ormonde won the Derby, Bard second and St. Mirin third.

The weather at Epsom at the time of the race was an old fashioned May day, light rain showers and sunshine alternating. The wind blew quite strong. The night and early morning however had been damp, and as a result the track was heavy. The usual scenes attended the race. Enormous crowds came from all directions, both by rail, vehicles and afoot. More than the usual number of Americans were present. Several splendidly equipped coaches driven down from London were entirely occupied by Americans. Among these were Mr. Mackey, Watterson, Mrs. Sullivan and Consul General Waller.

Fred Archer, the well-known jockey, rode the winner. He also rode for the 2000 guineas stakes.

Brighton Beach Races.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Brighton Beach races: First race, ¾ mile—Tunis won by a neck, Orlando 2, Treasurer 3; time 1.18.

Second race, one mile—Asceola won by a length, Ernest 2, Brunswick 3; time 1.45.

Third race, selling, ⅞ mile—Valley Forge won by a length, Sister 2, Jonah 3; time 1.31¼.

Fourth race, 1⅛ mile—Tattler won by 8 lengths, Singerly 2, Fieton Clay or 3; time 1.5[illegible].

Fifth race, handicap hurdle, 1¼—Larry Mann won by a length, Ecuador 2, Worth 3; time 2.02½.

Base Ball.

At Washington—Nationals 7, Chicago 0.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 8, Kansas City 5; Athletics 3, St. Louis 1.

At New York—New York 5, St. Louis 4; Metropolitans 1, Louisville 5.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 6.

Speer Confirmed.

DENVER, May 26.—A special to the Republican from Washington reports the confirmation of R. W. Speer postmaster of Denver.

From Wednesday's Daily.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

At the Deaf Mute and Blind Institute Yesterday Afternoon.

The customary exhibition preparatory to closing up the year's work took place at the Deaf Mute and Blind institute yesterday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. The chapel in the basement where the exercises took place, although recently enlarged, was filled to overflowing, and many were compelled to stand in the halls while the exercises were in progress. There were a large number of our citizens present. Occupying seats in the front of the room were Governor Eaton and wife, Henry R. Foster, president of the board of trustees, Col. Henry Bowman of Idaho Springs, Judge Daniel Hawks of Greeley, our home representatives in the board, A. L. Lawton and C. E. Noble, Mayor Dow and Prof. E. L. Byington of the public schools.

The exercises were given on a small stage constructed in the end of the room and were conducted by Superintendent Dudley assisted by Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. Harbert and Miss Churchman.

Below is the program as presented:

1. Opening chorus ... Blind Class
2. Recitation—Lord's Prayer in concert ... Deaf Mute Class
3. Reading ... Blind Class
4. Instrumental solo ...
5. Class exercises—Action Writing ... Beginners and Medium Class Deaf Mutes
6. Recitation—"The Cry" ... Willie Keller
7. Story in signs—"The 'Possum Hunt" ... S. McGinnity
8. Song and chorus ... Blind Class
9. Geography ... Deaf Mute Class
10. Arithmetic ... Blind Class
11. Dumb bell exercise—"Anvil Chorus" ... Blind Class
12. Arithmetic class ... Deaf Mute Class
13. Violin and Piano Solo ...
14. Arithmetic ... Deaf Mutes
15. Recitation—CIII Psalm ... Deaf Mute Class
16. Song in signs ... Deaf Mutes
17. Addresses ... Deaf Mutes
18. Geography ... Blind
19. Story in signs ... Deaf Mutes
20. Reading addresses ... Prof. Dudley
21. Duet and chorus—"The Maying Party." ...

The exercises throughout were extremely interesting to all and more especially to those who had never witnessed them before, and it was surprising to notice the progress that some of the pupils have made since last year's exhibition. It would be hard to imagine a more impressive entertainment than that given by these unfortunate blind and mute children, many of whom have more than ordinary intelligence and who as a rule are apt pupils.

Under Professor Dudley and his competent corps of assistants the pupils in both departments have made marked progress not only in the educational, but also in the domestic and industrial departments. Needle and bead work, cake, bread, etc., made by the girls in both departments, were exhibited in wooden cases which were made by the boys in the work shop. During the past year there have been fifty-five pupils in attendance at the institute, thirty-eight of whom are mutes and seventeen blind. This is an increase of ten over the number in attendance last year.

At the meeting of the board yesterday it was decided to retain Professor Dudley and the present corps of teachers with the exception of Miss Isabel Palmer, who has resigned. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Eldridge, the matron, was filled by the election of Mrs. Louise Thompson, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who will assume the position at the opening of the fall term.

The examinations are now in progress and will be concluded this week, so that the pupils will start for their homes by June 1st. As for the teachers, the Index says:

Our teachers are all going to enjoy the vacation, evidently.

Mr. E. C. Campbell goes to Illinois, and rumor says—well, no matter. We'll tell you next fall.

Miss Isabel Palmer is going to Illinois too. If we can't have something interesting to say next fall then life is a delusion and a snare.

Miss M. E. Churchman will spend her vacation visiting relatives in Indiana and Illinois.

Miss Mollie Harbert goes to visit her folks in Kansas.

Mrs. Eldridge will go to Illinois for a few weeks of rest and recreation. It is expected that three of the teachers, including Superintendent Dudley, will go to the convention in July.

Miss Abby Whitcomb will return to Illinois, stopping in Topeka for a short visit.

Mrs. Wynn will remain in Colorado until the middle of July when she will go to California to attend the convention. The Index man will take his recreation among the hills and parks of Colorado.

Mr. Orlando Metcalf and wife went to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday morning.

Mr. A. R. Benton who has been in Colorado Springs since last fall left for his home in Massachusetts yesterday.

Mrs. J. A. Cowell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. N. W. Bacon, returned to her home in Denver yesterday.

[illegible] Cook and wife and Mrs. Dr. Brinley went to Denver via the Denver, Texas & Gulf railway yesterday afternoon.

College commencement comes on Wednesday, June 2d, and the closing exercises of the high school on Friday, June 11th.

The Colorado Springs livery men report that never before at this season of the year have they done such an active business.

Mrs. G. E. Merrill, wife of Rev. G. E. Merrill, pastor of the Baptist church, left yesterday on a visit to her home in Salem, Mass.

Mrs. O. B. Myers left yesterday on a three months' visit to her former home in Illinois. Mr. Myers accompanied her as far as Pueblo.

The Deaf Mute Index will discontinue publication for the summer months, but will resume again when the school opens in September.

Among those who left for Denver yesterday to attend the races were Messrs. [illegible] W. D. Stovell, [illegible] Rand, H. R. Taylor and Grayson Fowler.

A foot race took place at Buena Vista on the third of May between [illegible] McCormac and W. Conover, clerk of the district court, for a purse of $100. McCormac won easily in 90 yards.

Mrs. W. P. F. Meserve, wife of Proprietor Meserve of the Montezuma hotel at Las Vegas, New Mexico, accompanied by her two daughters, Miss Josie and Miss Ida, was among yesterday's arrivals at The Antlers.

Governor Eaton and wife came down from Denver on the Salt Lake express yesterday morning and returned home on the Thunderbolt in the afternoon. They took dinner at the Deaf Mute and Blind institute and were present at the closing exercises in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight are very much infatuated with Colorado Springs. On Monday they spent considerable time with a view to the selection of a site on which to erect a summer home. They, as do many other actors and actresses, think that there is no place like it in the country.

A gentleman who the other day took a saddle horse from one of our livery barns had to dismount at Colorado City on account of the sickness of the animal. He came to the conclusion that the horse had an attack of the colic, as it began swelling. He was asked by a passer-by why he did not take the double cinch saddle from the suffering animal. The reply was: "Because I thought it would keep her from swelling."

The Antlers arrivals—John E. Carlton, Denver; F. [illegible]man, Manitou; Edward Hall, New York; J. A. Ross, Denver; G. A. Babendner, Chicago; S. A. Plumer, Detroit, Mich.; W. T. Hurd, Detroit, Mich.; R. V. [illegible]anson, Denver; W. Holmes, Chico Basin; [illegible], ranch; D. O. Fouraker and wife, ranch; Algernon Hudson, Gunnison; W. C. Anderson, Denver; John K. Speer, ranch; Mrs. E. Stanley, New York.

The Antlers Arrivals—J. Abbot Maguire, Philadelphia; A. D. Bethel and wife, Chicago; Mrs. A. [illegible] Birdsall and son, San Diego, Cal.; [illegible] G. Gallager, Kansas City; [illegible] E. Leahy, Kansas City; C. D. Quentel, Denver; [illegible] W. Norton, St. Louis; G. O. Bracy, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Semoe, London; Mrs. W. P. F. Meserve, Miss Josie Meserve, Miss Ida Meserve, Las Vegas, N. M.; B. F. Wittman and wife, Cleveland, Ohio; F. M. Grossman and wife, Chicago, Illinois; F. Goodrich, Conn.; E. A. Foley, Chicago; C. R. Collins, Denver; A. W. King and wife, Philadelphia; E. W. Ketcham, St. Joe, Mo.; C. A. Pugsley, Kansas City; B. L. Eaton and wife, Denver; N. L. Richardson, Mt. Leonard; Ed. Dreyfus, New York; W. H. Dozier, Denver.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$10.00	Six months	5.00
Three months	2.50	One month	1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum	$2.00	Six months	$1.00
Three months	.50	One month	.25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for plain and fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri River.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Our advertisers are now feeding our paper.

Why not annex Canada, and thus settle the fishery disputes?

The Duke of Westminster won the Derby yesterday. He also won in 1880 with Bend Or.

Market day on Thursday promises to be very successful. Most of our business men will be represented.

Martin Irons does not seem to be prominent at Cleveland. He would be prominent in Selma, however, among the colored working men he has deprived of means of support.

Gustave Scheer, an anarchist of New York, threw vitriol into the eyes of his sweetheart Saturday. Whipping and other barbaric punishments ought to be revived for these anarchists.

To-day is market day and will be generally observed. Our merchants will take more interest in having their business represented in the process on this than a month ago. The procession will have many interesting features and will be well worth seeing.

The effort in the house yesterday to reduce the special tax on manufacturers of oleomargarine was defeated by a large majority. This may not mean that the product will be taxed, but it shows our legislators are not prejudiced in favor of bogus butter.

Dispatches were sent yesterday afternoon that Gladstone had resigned. But later news showed there was no foundation for the rumor. It is pretty certain that the bill is defeated on a second reading that parliament will be dissolved and there will be a new election.

Jobbery and public thievery are becoming unfashionable again in New York. The district attorney, without waiting to finish up the aldermen implicated in the Broadway railroad bribery case has begun on another crooked franchise, and already has an alderman under bonds.

Most, the radical leader of the anarchists, is out in a at New York for misdemeanor. It is to be hoped that the punishment for his offense is commensurate with the mischief he has worked in this country. It rests with the jury to give him his just deserts and set an example for his troublesome element.

Gladstone's concession to the dissenting members of his party insures the second reading of the bill. The majority will be, according to the best authority, over forty. He has promised to modify the clause 24, the rock upon which the party split. This is the clause providing that Ireland shall have no representation at Westminster. The premier's action shows that he is in earnest in his effort to better the political position of Ireland. He will do the best he can, rather than imperil the passage of his original measure.

We print elsewhere a letter and a poem from Mr. George S. Miller. In his letter he complains that the Republican omitted one of his best stanzas. As he calls this poem much superior to the one that was mangled, our readers can appreciate how much was lost through the inconsiderate action of our contemporary. In the poem we publish nothing has been left out. We would not have left out the best verse (or the worst one, or that matter) if we could, nor could we if we would. There is an evenness about the poem that our most casual reader will observe. We regret that our climate has been found enervating. Nothing in the poem would suggest that it has affected the quality or quantity of the verse.

How men have ever accomplished the work of the German historian Bancroft is yesterday was announced yesterday. His published works will be about thirty volumes. A work in history and it requires vast industry to gather material to write them. He did not write histories that were condensations of the works of others, but all his contributions have value because of the original investigations he made to write them. He was called thirty years ago the founder of a school of historical writers, because of his excellent method in collecting material and using it. At the very years of age he was working with pleasure, as unimpaired as his history of the world. He finished his last work a few months ago and then ended a life of remarkable industry and fruitfulness.

There are some men in business here who order most of their goods outside of town. There would be some excuse for this if better work at better prices could be obtained nearer home. But as good work can be done here as elsewhere. Our office is the largest in the state. We carry more stock for job work than any four offices in the state. Our bindery has a capacity equal to any three. Yet some of our merchants will send their work away. A new firm that has just started here has gone to a job office in Denver that is not equal to any one of the three here. There is no single item here that costs as much as printing in wages as work does. This is because of the large amount of outside work we do. This fact should influence business men to give their work to the GAZETTE in preference to outside houses who contribute in no way to the business of the city.

We have received a paper published in defense of a patent medicine man. It speaks of this as "an age of general refinement, Christian charity, honorable dealing," etc., and then adds:

So we, goaded by the most venomous, wicked, malevolent and cowardly attacks, from one who does not hesitate to employ the vilest, carnest, most shameful and abhorrent means which which to accomplish his foul purposes, have been driven to defend ourselves. In so doing we shall expose some of the low, vulgar, unscrupulous trickery, unparalleled meanness, inhuman treachery and downright infamy, of a hypocritical, social fiend and in a grade scoundrel in all the relations of life, who has, from the most mercenary motives, been induced to make a wholly unprovoked, nexcusable and unwarranted attack upon our process business and our reputation.

Congress has approved the principle of retaliatory legislation in accepting Frye's amendment to the shipping bill. This provision gives the president power to withhold from the vessels of a foreign country privileges which are denied our vessels by that country. Although no allusion is made to the fishery question in the amendment, it has been advocated by members who claimed that such a law should be in force to cover cases similar to the trouble with Canada. Retaliation would show that the government felt strongly the action of the Canadian authorities, but it would be a poor method of an advantageous treaty, which is necessary for the restoration of privileges long enjoyed by our fishermen, and to relieve of a great industry, now suffering from the withdrawal of those privileges. If our vessels have been unlawfully seized there is a redress which they may be demanded by the government.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin has been making inquiries among the architects of that city, and concludes that the May 1st returns have included the effect of suspending investments aggregating $4,000,000. It is believed that the present would have been the greatest building year since 1871 or the year following the great fire, but the uncertainty caused by the labor agitation has caused capitalists to postpone action. The bulletin further says that about 40 per cent of the work offered the architects during the past week is now lying in their offices. The effect of the strikes will cause some of this to be proceeded with, but the more extensive building plans will be postponed until next year, for the reason that they could not now be advanced far enough to get the lathing and plastering done before the winter. These are some of the inevitable consequences of strikes which the men who undertake them never appear to take into consideration before hand, though they themselves are always the chief sufferers from the withdrawal of capital and the suspension of improvement.

Senator Hoar was right in saying that the Chinese legislation is the result of rivalry between the two political parties for the vote of the Pacific slope. The cry against Chinese as American laborers has a good deal of humbug about it. It is quite true that the Chinese do not cease being Chinese when they come here. But the emigrants from other nations do not leave their national sentiments behind. The Irish have their Irish political societies, the Germans bring their Sunday, the Poles hold on to a Polish dislike of law and order that they had under Prussian forms of government. The Chinese assimilate more slowly because they have no race kinship with us. But this much can be said in their favor. During the recent labor strikes and agitation when sober minded men feared for the peace of the country, no one thought of Chinese riots or disturbance. If our congressmen wished to do something for the good of the country they would aim such legislation at the Poles, Hungarians and such other foreigners that come here to steal instead of keep out laws. The Martin Irons, Parsons, Sniles, and their hosts are the men who are persecuted any. If we are to draw the line on immigration it ought not to be on such a peaceable part of our population. It would be much better and safer for the country to begin with the class that breeds ignorance, crime and disorder. If our laws are directed against all immigrants of all nationalities that will not make good industrious American citizens and not against one nationality, then will be some justice and reason in them. But a law against a nationality is narrow and unfair. Let us direct them rather against crime, ignorance, slothfulness, boycotting, and disorder.

Local Poetry

COLORADO CITY, COLO., MAY 21, 1883.

Editor Gazette,

I sent one of my poems, "Rocky Mountain Scenery," to "The Denver" last week. They evidently thought they knew more about the poem than myself, for in publishing it they omitted one of "the verses," verses, so I have concluded to favor you with a poem, which I consider far its superior. Hence use it and if it is your pleasure. I notice by the paper some Colorado party has been sending back glowing descriptions of California. I have to be the "Most over-rated country" between the two oceans; have given California a good rub in the poem and declared your state far above it, as it deserves to be. You have the finest scenery here I have ever seen, and the most enervating climate.

Yours &c.,
GEO. S. MILLER.

COLORADO.

From York's Atlantic frowning shore,
I've wove a wool of travels o'er,
This first, fair land—for so we rate—
And pioneered to the Golden Gate,
But none so fair, such varied scenes
Have yet found—perchance—as thee

The eastern mountains green and grand,
The old spring house and meadow land,
And Susquehanna's rustic stream
Surrounded with its quiet scenes,
Once claimed my sanction, as the best;
But since that time I've wandered west,
And found in Colorado streams
And peaks that rival eastern scenes,
Wild and grander in magnitude
Yet quieter in their solitude

I've cooled my brow beneath the vine
I hatched arbors of the western clime;
And watched their green fruits blush and run
Purple, 'neath kiss of noon day's sun,
And range trees to bud and bloom,
And yield ripe fruitage every moon;
Here verdant summers reign supreme
And like a other endless scenes
Grows cool, and wearisome; energy
Ebbs and animal life slowly
Partakes of a tiresome nature;
But here in Colorado, pure
Light air invigorates and feeds
The nerves, and animation breeds

Here winter hangs o'er summer's brink,
And waters far below the pink,
And summer flowers bloom and lures
Them up o'er cragged rock, were sure
To bloom, they raise their head and smile,
Like childhood innocent of wile.

The snow peaks sweat and down their sides
Dance rivulets which in their pride
Babble and laugh like merry girls;
And stealing down the mountain, curls
'Neath rocks and over boulders green
With age, on to the quiet stream
Below, where dwell the finny tribe,
Trout, pickerel and bass, all the pride
Of anglers' fancy.

Beneath the limestone hills soft winds
Fill caves with zephyr breezes; and in
Deep caverns nature sings her love
Of solitude and Him above—
The God, who tuned her organ notes
And bid their soft weird sounds to float
Upon the air. The mountains part
And to the flowing stream impart
A granite cradle course; Nature
Revels here in Alpine scenes, pure
Swiss cascades, Baden Baden springs,
And to the weary traveler brings
Health pleasure, and sights unrivalled

GEO. S. MILLER.

Colorado City, May 21, 83.

PERSONAL.

The late Duke de Castries during his last three years won nearly $120,000 at horse races.

Dr. William A. Hammond is claimed by the south as a southern novelist. He is a native of Maryland.

Daniel French, the Boston sculptor, is to model a marble bust of Senator Sherman for the senate chamber.

Fetchblow paid before Lord Dudley's three pieces of Sevres of the Rose du Barry color, which cost him £2,000, and are shortly to be sold at auction. The largest of the three pieces is nine inches in height.

Henry Straw of St. Louis has just presented that city with beautiful marble busts of Gounod and Verdi. Four others have preceded them from the same source—Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini and Wagner.

Mr. Johann Strauss, the composer, is much discomposed by criticisms on his change of creed, and frankly declares that he embraced Protestantism because the Catholic canons forbade his marrying the third time, as he desired, and as Austrian law is similarly severe he has been naturalized as a German citizen.

Victoria Alexandrina, queen of Great Britain and Ireland and empress of India, was born May 24, 1819, consequently completed her 67th year on Monday. She succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, and has reigned longer than any English sovereign except George III, but, more fortunate than her grandfather, has never been incapacitated for public duties.

Agnes Ethel, who created such a sensation on the American stage some years ago, and who has since lived in retirement, is, by the will of her late husband, Francis W. Tracy, left a millionairess. Mr. Tracy died at his residence in Buffalo on April 21, leaving a fortune of about $3,000,000. His nearest relatives were his widow and Miss Harriett F. Tracy, a daughter by his first wife.

Spring Poetry.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., MAY 27.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Mr. Miller's poem which you published to-day is so remarkable that I hope he will be induced to continue his efforts—if indeed this an effort for him to produce such joyous rhymes. It is rare to find a poem which is at once so spontaneous and so correct; so natural and yet so free. The grammar, sense, rhyme and rhythm are as wonderful and striking in their way and combine to make it so popular. Interest which these verses have aroused in our village. I have heard many people express a desire to obtain an extra copies of your issue, solely for the pleasure their friends will receive who may read these lines by the most Atlantic shore, or among the green and verdant foliage of Josey woods, or near a camp meeting in the country, or possibly a considerable distance up some mountain. Times, sir, I know your readers could depend on getting a fresh poem by Mr. Miller, in every issue, you would soon excite the circulation of your noble paper far beyond the boundaries of Colorado Springs. I know about these things, for I am myself a poet, and when I grow older I expect to improve very much.

CUVENIS

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Money on call easy 2 @ 4, prime mercantile paper 4 to 5, sterling exchange steady, actual rates 4 87 sixty days, 4 88½ demand; government bonds dull, steady. Longer stocks opened dull and weak, but soon became active and strong under evidence that it was a bear day in the afternoon, especially in St. Paul, Union Pacific and L. & N. There was free offering of stocks in the early hours and quotations were accepted as given Tuesday, but before noon stocks offered were taken and buying began again. The market responded quickly, prices advancing generally over the close and near the best figures of the day.

Manufacturers Express says: Mining shares more active; firm. Sales: Ames 6, Breece 5, Chase and Norcross 2, California and Virginia 55, Crown Point 25, Jacket 5, Mountain 90 @ 2.00, Central Arizona 8, Little Pittsburg 35, Red Elephant 02, Argentine 8, Chrysolite 52, Iron Silver 2.0.

[illegible]	101	[illegible]	15¾
Adams Express	140	American Express	117
U. S. & C.	52¾	Sto[illegible]	26¼
D. & N. G.	15¾	Preferred	51¾
Central Pacific	40⅛	N. Y. C.	92¾
Missouri Pacific	107¾	Union Pacific	52
Northwestern	11¼	Wells Fargo	125
Preferred	40½	Ontario	28⅜
Texas Pacific	9⅛	Iron Silver	20
U. S. Express	59	Quicksilver	4
W. U. Telegraph	02⅝	Preferred	20
Northern Pacific	25¾	Homestake	20
Preferred	57⅛	Sutro	1
C. C. & I. Co.	24¼	Deadwood	

TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

Indications for Colorado—Local rains, slightly cooler, variable winds.

The authors of the express robbery and murder on the Rock Island road are under arrest.

There is a political fight in the Cherokee nation between the full bloods and adopted citizens.

John Benning was hanged at Crawfordsville, Ind., yesterday for the murder of a widow named Mollie Vorhees in July 1882. He confessed to many others.

BRIEF BITS.

Gladstone's Promises to Modify the House of Lords.

An Immediately Resolves Pledges of Powerful Support.

Majority on the Second Reading of the Bill Assured.

The British Crisis.

LONDON, 3 p. m., May 25.—The cabinet met this afternoon and is still in session. The conference is generally regarded as exceedingly important, and as bearing directly on the political crisis. When the cabinet had been in session half an hour a special messenger was dispatched after Baron Herschell, the lord high chancellor. He was at the time engaged in a great law suit, but the nature of his summons induced him to adjourn the case and engagement and repair at once to the cabinet meeting. It is stated that the cabinet will certainly decide whether or not the government will dissolve parliament and go to the country on the premier's fresh policy.

LONDON, 3 p. m., May 25.—The meeting of the cabinet lasted an hour and 30 minutes. A few minutes after adjournment Gladstone started for Windsor Castle to see the queen. It is rumored he will advise the queen to immediately dissolve parliament.

Gladstone's Determination

LONDON, May 25.—The general opinion is that at to-day's meeting the cabinet resolved on dissolution of parliament and an appeal to the country if the government be defeated on the second reading of the home rule bill. It is thought Gladstone's visit to Windsor castle this afternoon was more for the purpose of securing the queen's consent to dissolution before the departure of the court to-morrow for Balmoral castle.

LATER—The upshot of to-day's meeting of the cabinet is virtually a move in the direction of concession to dissatisfied liberals. Several of the ministers urge that the clause 24 of the home rule bill be eliminated. After a long discussion it was decided to leave the matter in Gladstone's hands. It is true, it was apparently quietly made up that any of the government's opponents being therefore convinced of the importance of settling the Irish question was now intensified. It had been proposed to settle the matter by the adoption of an abstract resolution affirming the principle of home rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone thought the course proposed by the government would answer better. An endeavor has been made to emasculate the principle of autonomy for Ireland and convert the bill into a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Lord Hartington, who, he said, possessed integrity and manliness. The premier, however, at no point during his speech made any allusion to Mr. Chamberlain concerning the making of concessions. Mr. Gladstone said the government was willing to submit to parliament a plan enabling Irish representatives to be invited to attend the imperial parliament whenever proposals of taxation affecting Ireland were up for consideration.

Mr. Chamberlain and his followers will hold another meeting to-morrow to decide upon their attitude with reference to proposed modifications of the home rule bill.

Offended Irishmen

LONDON, May 25.—Some members of the Unionist Irish members, stationed at Aldershot, attended a conservative meeting to-day at which some members savagely denounced home rule and described the Irish people as being unfit for self government. The fusiliers became enraged at the speakers and attacked them and their supporters. The police were called in to protect the speakers and a fight ensued between them and the Irish soldiers. Comrades of the soldiers went to their assistance and the police were badly whipped and driven away. They secured reinforcements and returning suppressed the rioting and arrested five soldiers.

Queen Victoria Leaves for Balmoral

LONDON, May 27.—The queen travelled throughout the night and reached Perth this morning where she had breakfast. She afterwards proceeded on her journey to Balmoral. Her majesty was loudly cheered by the people of Perth.

The queen will return to Windsor the third week in June. Gladstone's respectful suggestion to her to remain at Windsor until after division on the home rule bill has caused a bad impression throughout the country.

Home Rule Demonstration

CHICAGO, May 27.—Only ten thousand friends of home rule in Ireland were present to-night at a meeting held in behalf of that cause. The platform was occupied by Governor Oglesby, chosen chairman of the meeting, and three hundred vice presidents, among whom were judges, congressmen and ministers of all denominations. The decorations were the American and Irish colors blended. The governor was greeted with enthusiasm and spoke briefly.

A canvasser Sullivan followed and in the course of his remarks said: "This meeting is in some respects a move one of Irish Americans. At last we can hit some good workers for Englishmen. We can hardly realize ourselves how strangely our voices must sound when they communicate acknowledgements of a British premier who but a few years ago refused to govern Ireland by coercion, by increasing and by endeavoring, as Wendell Phillips so graphically said, to impersonate Both officers and men in the Anglo-Celtic contest are strangely commingled on the battle field. Who have changed places? Not the Irish. No; they stand where they have stood for centuries, whether in peaceful debate or in warlike struggle, always for Ireland's right to govern Ireland."

Sullivan was followed by other representative Irishmen. Senator John Sherman wrote as follows: "I regret that I am not able to be present, on account of official duties, but you have my hearty sympathy in behalf of home rule for the people of Ireland, which I trust will be secured to them by the success of the measure proposed by Gladstone."

Carlile, speaker of the house of representatives, telegraphed: "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as one of the vice presidents of your meeting, and would be glad to attend in person if possible. I as purpose meets my cordial approval."

W. K. Sullivan in presenting the resolutions accepted by the meeting said that the honor was conferred on him not only on account of his sympathies with the cause, but because he belonged to the religious minority of the Irish people. He regretted that an effort was being made to arouse religious antagonisms which had been so disastrous to the Irish people, but he did not believe this religious minority of which Parnell was a member stood in the slightest danger of being oppressed by members of the religious majority.

No. 24 of the home rule bill excluding Irish members from Westminster. He did not state what the nature of the promised modification was to be, but did state that the government had decided to modify the clause, provided the bill passed its second reading and was referred to a select committee for action during the autumn session of parliament. Gladstone decided he would at the autumn session of parliament introduce an amendment to the Irish home rule bill.

A number of liberal dissidents who do not care to risk compromising themselves by attending the meeting have issued with undisguised satisfaction the great reduce of apparent concession announced by the premier. Those now openly proclaim their intention to return to their party allegiance and vote with the government for the second reading. Among the first to announce their return were John Fletcher Moulton, radical member for Chatham, and Samuel Whitbread, liberal member for Dedford. Both were adherents of Hartington before to-day's meeting, but have since announced themselves as supporters of Gladstone. Whitbread's accession is perhaps the most influential that the premier could have desired. He is the gentleman referred to as a wise counselor by Gladstone in his great speech introducing the home rule bill on the 8th of April, and by reason of his high character and sound judgment has long been a conspicuous leader of the liberal party. Besides the above named a number of other dissidents have openly pronounced themselves satisfied with Gladstone's present attitude and the concession he has promised to make and decided their intention to vote for the second reading. The general opinion this afternoon is that home rule will now certainly pass the second reading.

LONDON, May 27.—Two hundred and fifty members of parliament attended the meeting of liberals to-day. Mr. Gladstone was very vigorous and animated in his address. He said that honesty would be committed to the support of the home rule bill by pledging without protest or objection to what he had to say in favor of the measure, because he desired the fullest freedom to prevail in the liberal party in respect to Lord Salisbury's recent speech in which he said the business of legislating and in future and was to govern the decision of the condition of the controversy because he was the official spokesman of the opposition. The Irish policy of the government's opponents being therefore exercise the importance of settling the Irish question was now intensified. It had been proposed to settle the matter by the adoption of an abstract resolution affirming the principle of home rule for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone thought the course proposed by the government would answer better. An endeavor has been made to emasculate the principle of autonomy for Ireland and convert the bill into a delusion and a snare.

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W. K. Sullivan in presenting the resolutions accepted by the meeting said that the honor was conferred on him not only on account of his sympathies with the cause, but because he belonged to the religious minority of the Irish people. He regretted that an effort was being made to arouse religious antagonisms which had been so disastrous to the Irish people, but he did not believe this religious minority of which Parnell was a member stood in the slightest danger of being oppressed by members of the religious majority.

Sullivan then presented the resolutions of which he is the author in substance:

Ten thousand citizens of Chicago in mass meeting assembled, Governor Oglesby of Illinois in the chair, unanimously declare that the people of Ireland have their heartiest sympathy in their endeavor to secure restoration of the native parliament which was taken from them by bribery and fraud. We congratulate the Irish people on the sagacity, courage and fidelity with which their great leader and brilliant parliamentary associates have prosecuted the nation's cause. We condemn as unworthy of our age and civilization the unholy attempt to array brothers and fellow citizens against one another because of religious differences. We believe the minority in Ireland have no reason whatever to doubt the perfect good faith of the majority. We assure the great English premier that the crowning act of his political career has won for him the respect and admiration of the American people. We congratulate him on the courage which guided and strengthened him in the face of taunts and insults to contest the errors of his country and to lead in the path of reparation and justice. The present parliament may reject his wise counsel. He may not live to see the fruits of his labor enjoyed but he will always be remembered in his relation to the liberty of Ireland as Chatham in his relations to the liberty of America. We denounce the atrocious calumny of the city press which charged Irish-American citizens of Chicago with responsibility for the recent outrages of the anarchistic element. It is the same press which rejoiced when it thought the American union was destroyed. Its future assaults on Ireland and America should be considered for what they are worth by the American people and press.

The following message was unanimously approved and ordered sent to Gladstone:

CHICAGO, May 25th, 18

Parnell, House of Commons, London

Chicago citizens in mass meeting assembled request me to express to Mr. Gladstone their appreciation of the services rendered by him to liberty and humanity by the introduction of his bill to restore legislative independence to Ireland. His ability to overcome prejudice, to view fairly and broadly the present unnatural relations of the English and Irish people and his manifest desire to undo the wrongs and remove the dissension which caused the misfortunes and bloodshed and warfare do honor not only to his head and his heart but also to the nation and race of which he is so conspicuous a citizen and leader. They also desire to express their admiration of your skill and your association in your struggle for the half of your country's rights to national parliament. It is due to truth and history to acknowledge it was those patriotic and courageous efforts which made Gladstone's action possible and showed the liberal party of England the necessity of undoing the wrong inflicted on Ireland, and which had reduced to provincial vassalage.

Signed, RICHARD J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

Spurgeon and Gladstone

LONDON, May 27.—Rev. Spurgeon publishes an attack on Gladstone's home rule bill. The preacher says, "What is Ireland to be cast off and why? The whole scheme is full of dangers and absurdities. It is conceived by a madman, yet I am sure Gladstone believes he is only doing justice and acting for the good of all. I consider he is making one of those mistakes only made by great and well meaning men."

Mob Rule at Toronto

TORONTO, May 27.—For over three hours to-night the city was under mob rule. Word was received by Knight's of Labor that omnibuses from Kingston for the use of street railroad strikers would arrive here between 6 and 7 o'clock to-night and a large crowd went to meet them accompanied by a brass band. On their arrival the omnibuses were driven slowly through the principal streets. The crowd gradually increased in number until nearly 2,000 persons were following in the procession. Every street car met en route was attacked with bricks and stones. Passengers, drivers and conductors were injured. The wildest uproar was kept up, police being powerless to do anything. Between 30 and 40 street cars wrecked in this way are now lying in the company's shops. Such a scene has seldom if ever been seen in Toronto. Fortunately so far as ascertained no person was dangerously injured. Had the police broken up the procession much more serious damage would have followed.

Murder Out

CHICAGO, May 26.—A special dispatch from Galveston says: A brutal murder was brought to light here yesterday in a very singular manner. While two men were fishing off the new wharf the hook of one became entangled in some heavy object lying on the bottom. Calling his companion to help him hook into the same spot, they brought to the surface a human body from which life evidently had been extinct only a few hours. The victim proved to have been a German farmer, George Stock, who came here from Taylor, exactly last Friday en route for Germany to visit his old home. He stopped at one of the small hotels and was last seen Monday evening in company with Antone Savinski, a German Pole, with whom Stock passed the greater part of his time. Savinski is a wood chopper and was possessed of no means. Monday night he was seen to exhibit a large roll of money in a saloon. He soon immediately connected him with the crime and arrested him. On searching his house a pipe, knife and other effects belonging to the dead man were found secreted under the floor of the bedroom. The police have a remarkable chain of circumstantial evidence against the prisoner.

Cajemes Downfall

GUAYMAS, May 27.—A letter received here from Don Nicolas Acosta, from Guaymas, Mexico, says: In a few days will be published the details of the battle of Vatachine, fought recently for the subjugation of the Yaquis. After three days desperate fighting the Indians succumbed to the united arms of the state and nation. Already several chiefs and their followers have surrendered. Cajemes, the Yaqui chief, has not been found. It is believed he was wounded and is now hidden by his tribe.

The Manitoba Method

ST. PAUL, May 27.—A Winnipeg special to the Pioneer-Press says: In the legislature to-day a motion of confidence in the Norquay government was defeated. So far as the discussion thereon was an opposition member crossed the floor after the debate and called Premier Norquay a damn contemptible liar. The Norquay premier promptly hit his assailant and a fight followed, though the combatants were soon parted.

A Million Dollar Fire

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Adams block, a nine six-story brick and stone structure, corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, burned this morning. Belcher, Clark & Co., publishers, lose three hundred thousand dollars, Donohue & Henneberry, book binders, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., publishers, R. H. Pease & Co., lithographers, are also large losers. The total loss will be one million dollars.

Anarchists Indicted

CHICAGO, May 27.—The grand jury has returned twenty-two indictments, fifteen of which are known to be against anarchists, seven charging murder. The indictments are not yet allowed to be made public.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ... $10.00 Six months ... $5.00
Three months ... 2.50 One month ... 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE

Per annum ... $2.00 Six months ... $1.00
Three months ... .50 One month ... .25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application at the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

After the Turkish commander had been whipped he discovered that the fighting had been a mistake. A very natural conclusion for him to come to.

The economic investigation is over, and the case stands where it began, except that the report remains to be presented to the house. Nothing more damaging to the character of the attorney general than he made no secret of was adduced.

The past year has been notable for the deaths that have occurred among the leaders of the democratic party of this country, and our dispatches this morning chronicle one more, Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio. General Ward has been notable for years as one of the old wheel horses of democracy and will be missed in his party's councils.

We admire President Cleveland for his courage in vetoing pension bills. No president has cared to do this for fear of unpopularity. It is much the same way in congress. We believe in some more liberal pensions than are given for the disabled soldier. But millions of dollars have been paid out fraudulently to undeserving. These latter claims have been pressed in many cases in preference to the really deserving ones. It is time to call a halt.

The dispute with Canada is creating great excitement in the east and resort to arms and retaliation are seriously considered by those directly affected. The departure of an armed vessel prepared to resist the Canadian authorities may lead to serious difficulty. The hardy mariners who brave the dangers of the Grand Banks would fear no fear of an English war vessel, exasperated are they by the violation of their rights. Canadian authority concedes that the fishing vessels were unlawfully seized. The release will probably be ordered, and local officials reprimanded. Dispatches this morning show that the government is moving vigorously in the matter.

In reply to an inquiry as to the origin of the word "Gerrymander" we give the following. While Elbridge Gerry was governor of Massachusetts in 1812, what is now the democratic party redistricted the state in such a skillful manner that in 1812 40,163 democrats elected twenty-nine senators and 55,766 federalists elected only eleven senators. Essex county, which was so strongly federalist that it usually elected five federalist senators, elected three democrats and two federalists. To produce this result the districts were very irregularly made. A drawing was made of one of these districts which was said to look like a "Salamander." Rather a "Gerrymander," said another. The term was speedily adopted and is now used in the exact sense it was originally.

By raising the false cry of "Subsidy" and "Pacific Mail" the democrats obtained an unexpectedly large vote yesterday against the foreign mail amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill. The United States are paying annually $140,000,000 to foreign steamships for carrying freight. The continued payment of this vast sum and the loss of markets for millions in our products are the price this nation must pay for vindicating the postmaster general, Mr. Vilas, and the administration!—New York Tribune.

The above is as false a cry as can be made. What if this large amount is paid to American ships for carrying the mail? Will it enable American ship owners to carry the $140,000,000 in freight? No. The fact that our ships cost from 50 to 75 per cent more than English bottoms will prevent. The real fault is the want of a free shipping law.

There is a bill before the house which proposes to prevent aliens or corporations, one tenth of whose stock belongs to aliens, from acquiring title to any land in the territories. At first blush this seems very narrow. But it should be noticed that the operation of this bill is confined to the territories. There is nothing to prevent an alien gaining possession of land in any one of the states. The motive of the bill is this: Most of the good unsettled land that is left is in the territories. During the past few years much of such land has gone into the hands of aliens, frequently by evasions of the law. It is considered desirable to hold this small remnant of what was our grand and common for the home seeker. The law is framed simply for that purpose. Statistics were given to congress showing that aliens have recently acquired some 20,000,000 acres of the public land. England herself has given a precedent for this legislation. Only her laws prevented any land being owned by aliens. It did not confine the prohibition to colonies. England has now repealed her law. If this measure becomes a law then we shall repeal it as soon as we have sufficiently protected the rights of the homesteader.

The following facts about our fishing treaties appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean and may aid some of our readers in understanding the nature of the dispute:

The fishery clauses of the Washington treaty expired June 30th, 1885. The expiration of these clauses revived the conditions of the convention of London of 1818 with regard to the interpretation of which there are now such serious differences of opinion between the United States and Great Britain. The three-mile limit, within which American vessels are permitted to fish, is clear enough, perhaps, but the important question, as already suggested, is as to whether this three-mile limit shall be made to follow the deviations of the coast, or be measured from headland to headland.

By the conditions of the convention of London of 1818, revived on July 1, 1885, American fishermen had, and should have, the privilege of fishing within certain specified limits in British North American waters on part of the southern coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Rameau islands; on the western and northern coasts of the island; on the shores of the Magdalen islands; and on the coast of Labrador. The particular cases now in dispute relate more particularly to the baiting and fishing grounds along the coast indicated by the map, but the three-mile limit is broad and far reaching. The American fishers also have the privilege of drying and curing fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks on these coasts; but on any of these places becoming settled, American fishermen can only continue to make use of them on making terms with the inhabitants. By the convention the United States renounced any liberty previously enjoyed or claimed by American fishermen to take, dry or cure fish within three marine miles of any coast of Great Britain's colonies not included in the limits already mentioned. They are permitted, under certain restrictions, to enter bays, harbors or creeks for the purpose of repairing damages or obtaining stores. The three mile limit covers 1100 miles of coast and includes an area of 100,000 square miles.

We were favored the other day with a pamphlet published by Mr. C. L. Kelly, of Denver, entitled "Colorado Springs and Manitou." The book is very well printed. But in looking it over one asks, Why is it published? We are aware that in asking this question we are likely to be misunderstood. But there is so much money practically thrown away every year in such enterprises that a few plain words may not be amiss. There are probably two reasons for its publication. The first is that Mr. Kelly wished to make some money. The second is that our business men are public spirited and thought they might advertise the city as well as themselves by making liberal contributions to the expense of the pamphlet. We have no doubt Mr. Kelly's object has been attained. At the rate he charged for advertisements, he must have received some $800 for it. The cost of publishing the book on Colorado Springs and Manitou, which contained 110 pages of reading matter, was a little less than $600. Or in other words a pamphlet containing more than twice as many pages and at least after a careful estimate, ten times as much matter, about Colorado Springs and Manitou and the climate would cost our business men $200 less per 5,000 copies. The Kelly pamphlet has one page and four lines on Colorado Springs. Manitou is written up with one page of four lines of reading matter and a second page of which half the space is a cut. This gives Manitou less than one page of solid reading matter in its proper place. Later in the book we notice that there is an article of a page on Manitou as a sanitarium and another on the soda springs. There are only 52 pages that are supposed to be devoted to reading matter. Of this space fully one-half is occupied with cuts. This leaves 16 pages of reading matter. But overlooking the space occupied by the cuts, of the 33 pages of reading matter 11 are devoted to parts of Colorado and Utah, outside of Colorado Springs and Manitou. Of the 21 pages remaining, at least two are paid advertisements and seven are poetry. This leaves but 12 pages legitimately devoted to giving information about Colorado Springs and Manitou, and this is half filled out with cuts. It will be seen there is very little matter about Colorado Springs and Manitou. The arrangement is bad. There is no index or table of contents so as to find what is in the book. Looking through the book itself is little better. Manitou is covered by matter on pages 4, 6, 31 and 38. This would confuse a man who went to the book for information. So we think we are justified in saying the book is of little benefit in advertising Colorado Springs and Manitou. It is as little use in advertising any business. What little reading matter there is, is badly arranged so that the book would not be kept for reference. It will be looked at once and then thrown aside and will effect about as much good as advertisement once in a daily or weekly paper. We presume most of the advertisers expected a different book. It seems to us that the motive that induced our business men to contribute so generously was a good one. But the fact remains that it is doing no good to any one except Mr. Kelly and he has a right to make his money if others help him. Within two years we have known of three such prodigal expenditures of money. We have written this, not to discourage the publication of another pamphlet, but of another pamphlet that will neither do our cities nor business men any good.

The scientific men do not inspire us with confidence in their sagacity as politicians, even when they are on our side. The other day we had in the papers a letter of considerable force from Professor Huxley against the Irish measures of the government, but one which not only expressed a great deal too much of supreme scorn and contempt for those who differed from him, but which ended in a curiously ill-advised expression of respect for Mr. Parnell, to whom, if to any one, the evils of the present situation are due. And now we have Professor Tyndall writing in a still rasher and more furious spirit to the chairman of Thursday's meeting at St. James' hall in favor of the constitutional union: "It is not, I confess, Mr. Gladstone's proposals, reckless and ruinous as they are, that lead one to despair of the gravest symptoms of our time. It is rather the fact that any single man, however skilled and eminent in parliamentary diagnosis, should be able so to drug and debauch a powerful and practical nation that, despite the unexampled failures and iniquities of the last six years, despite even this latest unreasonable surprise, he should still stand a chance of being tolerated as our prime minister." That, if it be not silly, is absolutely venomous, and venomous attacks on a man so great as Mr. Gladstone, appear to us the very worst means which men could take for defeating him in a political enterprise so dangerous as the present.—London Spectator.

Inasmuch as the Spectator takes the same side of this question as Huxley and Tyndall, the above criticism has a little more force. Both are eminent scientists and have made valuable contributions to the knowledge of the world. But they have not done valuable work outside of their special field. Mr. Huxley, it is true, has attempted to write on philosophy, but he was so inexact in the use of terms that he was badly cut to pieces by President Porter of Yale and others. There is hardly any apology therefore for going out of their own chosen field and entering that of statecraft and abusing in a dogmatic way men of infinite equality to themselves who have given a whole life to the study of political questions. It is as out of taste as for Mr. Gladstone to sneer at Mr. Huxley as a biologist or Mr. Tyndall as a physicist. We are rather glad they have done this, because it is a good illustration of the temper they have shown for some time. If a person would now prefer to venture a guess on anything regarding the origin or destiny of man or another guess (if you please) that seemed more reasonable, he was instantly put down as a superstitious bigot. This decision prevailed for a time, but it is generally understood that a man may not himself be free from superstition and bigotry simply because he posts as a liberal and calls other people bigoted and superstitious. In distinction from these two scientists is the letter we published yesterday from Professor E. A. Freeman who was writing in the line of his own studies and work. We have never thought however that Professor Freeman was the greatest mind in controversy in the world. It is also worthy of note that Mr. John Morley and Mr. James Bryce who are distinguished as historical students are with Mr. Gladstone. It has been sometimes said that not only class but intelligence are on the Tory side in this contest. We doubt that the latter is true. It is possible more intelligent people are against Mr. Gladstone because class is so solidly arrayed against him, but it also appears that of the men whose studies and whose works give them authority to speak, more are on Mr. Gladstone's side.

LITERARY.

HARPER'S FOR JUNE.

Harper's Magazine for June is in every way an unusually strong number. The leading article, "The United States Navy," is contributed by Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and no one is more competent than he to say precisely what our navy is and what it ought to be. He shows how slowly the first step—from sailing to steam ships—was taken; how reluctantly, after long, iron ships were substituted for wooden ones; then with what celerity we recently adopted the construction of steel cruisers; and that we are still waiting for the two final achievements that will make our navy effective—the steel armor plating of our ships, and the construction of heavy steel guns, equal to those made abroad. The article is profusely illustrated, each class of vessels being represented, including the recently constructed "Dolphin," "Atlanta," and "Chicago."

The fifth paper of the series of "Great American Industries" treats of the culture of the sugar cane, and of every phase of sugar making. The article is contributed by R. R. Bowker, and is fully illustrated.

Charles Dudley Warner's story of American society and its summer life includes this month an entertaining chapter on Newport. Mrs. Craik's exceedingly interesting novel, "King Arthur. Not a Love Story," is concluded. "Springhaven," Mr. Blackmore's new novel, is continued, with striking illustrations by Frederick Barnard and Alfred Parsons, one of Mr. Barnard's illustrations serving as a frontispiece to the number.

"She Stoops to Conquer," with Mr. Abbey's original and charming illustrations, is drawing to a conclusion.

James Lane Allen contributes an interesting article describing Kentucky mountaineer life, entitled "Through Cumberland Gap on Horseback," and beautifully illustrated by Julian Rix, E. W. Kemble and A. C. Redwood.

"The Home Acre," by E. P. Roe, is continued. This series is of exceptional interest and value to all owners of small holdings of land, showing how the most can be made of these by a proper treatment of the soil and a judicious selection of the best varieties of trees, small fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

Professor T. F. Crane contributes an interesting historical paper on "The Death of Pope Alexander VI."

A very strong short story, entitled "The Ministration of Death," is contributed by Miss Annie Porter. Poems are contributed by Paul Hamilton Hayne, J. W. De Forest, and Minot J. Savage.

The editorial departments are thoroughly well sustained by Mr. Curtis in the Easy Chair, Mr. Howells in the Study, and Mr. Charles Dudley Warner in the Drawer.

LITERARY NOTES

It is stated that the translator of "Salammbo" is a woman, "Mrs." not "Mr." Sheldon.

Mr Henry Bacon, the artist, has just finished the writing and the illustrating of a novel.

Porter & Coates have just published a new edition of Norris' "American Angler," by Thaddeus Norris.

Marshal MacMahon is writing his memoirs but is resolved not to have them published until after his death.

A portrait of Jefferson Davis and an account of the retreat of the confederate officials from Richmond by one of the party will appear in the next number of The Magazine of American History.

The Scribners have ready the first two volumes, "A Fair Barbarian" and "That Lass o' Lowrie's," of their new edition of Mrs Frances Hodgson Burnett's novels. Other volumes will follow in the fall.

Richard M. Johnston, author of "The Dukesborough Tales," will have a characteristic story in the June Century, entitled "The Experience of Mr Pink Fluker," accompanied by three of Frost's humorous illustrations.

Dodd, Meade & Co. have bought from Harper & Brothers the plates of Mr. E. P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story." They have also arranged to issue his new book, "The Home Acre," made up from papers printed in Harper's Monthly.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will soon issue a new novel entitled "Hascisch." The plot turns upon a new application of the powers of the Oriental drug, hasheesh, in the detection of crime. The action of the story takes place in New York, Monte Carlo and Paris.

"A Characteristic of Modern Life" is the title of five short essays by the author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson," reprinted from a larger collection, and issued in a dainty dress by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. The characteristic of modern life to which the sympathetic essayist directs his attention is "Worry."

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's charming paper on "American Etchers," published some years ago in the Century, has been reprinted by Mr. Keppel, the print publisher. The pamphlet contains all the original illustrations and a new chapter beside, recently written by Mrs Van Rensselaer.

An article by Austin Dobson, illustrated by Henry Sandham and Alfred Dawson, will be the opening paper in the June Century. It is entitled "A Literary Ramble," Along the Thames from Fulham to Chiswick; and the paper contains a "timely" map of the university course.

One of the most interesting, but one of the most unfamiliar, portraits of Benjamin Franklin is the fine bust of the celebrated French sculptor, Houdon, which is now in the Metropolitan museum of New York. Kenyon Cox has made a drawing from this bust, and Whitney's engraving from the drawing will appear as the frontispiece of the June Century.

The library of the Prison association of New York is being thoroughly overhauled, and will, when completed, number some 3500 titles, embracing the entire history of penalogical movements. It is the only library of the kind in the country, and when completed will be the largest of its kind in the world. It is consulted by journalists and legislators from all parts of the land, and is beyond estimate in value to social science.

A few days ago Mr. E. C. Swaine, one of the partners of E. P. Dutton returned from Europe where he had gone to arrange for the printing of a number of art publications for the fall season. Hitherto it has been conceded that the best color-printing is done in England, and among the favorites Mr. Edmund Evans has been placed first, but this year E. P. Dutton & Co have sent their drawings to Germany to be reproduced, the printer being Nister of Nuremberg.

Mr. Tupper's "Autobiography" has just appeared in London, and is said to be creditable to the author's tact and taste. He belongs to a family whose remote ancestors, the Topherts, dwelt originally in Thuringia. Mr Tupper's father was an eminent medical man, who twice refused a baronetcy, and his mother came of an artistic stock. At Charterhouse he had for schoolfellows Thackeray, and Phelps and Leech. He records with pride that while at the university he won a prize for a theological essay over the head of Mr. Gladstone, who, however, made a "good second." Mr. Tupper was destined successively for the church and for the law, and was actually called to the bar, but an impediment in his speech unhappily closed both professions against him.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

The governing body of Harvard university, after submitting the petitions and the various communications on the subject of compulsory prayers to a special committee, has taken action which looks, not toward an immediate settlement of the vexed question, but toward a large and comprehensive settlement of all questions relating to the religious life of the university. As it intrusts the details and methods relating to the study of Greek or of history to the members of the faculty having those departments in their charge, so it now proposes to constitute a department of worship and the religious life, and to commit all details of this department to a body of men specially designated.

The broad outlines of this scheme we understand to be somewhat as follows: The Plummer professorship has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. F. G. Peabody, who is to be, as it were, the dean of this religious faculty; his associates are to be clergymen, graduates of the college, having pastoral charges for the most part in the immediate neighborhood of the university, men of marked power and character, having the confidence of the community, and chosen, not with reference to a full representation of denominations which have a constituency in the college. In a smaller form something of this sort has for some time past existed, and one and another, since Mr. Peabody resigned from the Plummer professorship, has had charge of college prayers, and has preached in the college chapel; but this action now proposed intends a firmer organization, a more distinct function, and a more positive grasp of the situation. The question of voluntariness in attendance on chapel is for the time thrust into the background, and the board of overseers apparently hope by this course to arrest the disintegration of the institutional religious life of the university, to abandon the defensive position they have held, and to act on the aggressive.

The report for the last year of the evangelistic mission in France commonly known as the McAll mission would, in its summary of the work done, probably surprise that wise editor who not long ago, in apparent total ignorance of the subject, sneered at the movement as a feeble effort that might better be exerted at home. Beginning in a very humble way, fourteen years ago, this non-sectarian mission, unconnected with the French Protestant churches directly, yet indirectly their greatest aid, has gone on putting before the poorer and middle classes of Paris a simple and direct presentation of Christian truth, with constantly increasing interest and good results. Last year nearly four thousand meetings for adults were held in Paris, with an aggregate attendance of over four hundred thousand. It is an interesting fact that the meetings are attended by many Catholics, as well as by free thinkers and non-Christians. The attendance at the Sunday schools is about 50,000, and over 68,000 attend the day schools of the mission. Other features of the work are adult Bible classes, meetings of young women, *ouvroirs* (sewing meetings for poor women), domiciliary visits, and tract distribution. Branches of this work are prosperously established in Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Toulouse, Nice, Cannes, and nearly a score of other towns.

M. S. [illegible]sire, of the French institute, writes to Mr. McAll:

"Nearly fifteen years have elapsed since God permitted you to found this excellent work, which carries in it the future and the salvation of France for this world and the next. In the suburbs of Paris where the anarchists are ever recruiting their ranks, the regular attendance of workingmen increases rather than diminishes, and this perhaps in the most miserable districts of our French city, that your work has awakened the warmest sympathy."

In the last year new mission halls have been opened, a Gospel Temperance union has been got under way, and in many directions the work has been extended and perfected. The general character of its methods is well defined in a letter from the Rev. A. F. Beard. He says:

"If the McAll mission had done no more than to come close to the people, and to those most needy, as an object lesson to churches which have been the subject of repression and persecution, it would have justified its life. It becomes incidentally also a grand training school for the future evangelism of France in its direct, simple, and sincere presentation of the gospel. It meets the questions of the papacy and infidelity, not controversially, but by constant insistence of gospel truths, so that thousands listen with sympathy whom controversy could never reach."

The Jewish Messenger, in an editorial entitled "A Needless Practice," thus refers to an announcement of a defalcation in which the guilty man was described as a church member and connected with the Young Men's Christian association, and comments:

We have often referred to the obnoxious press custom of mentioning a man's religious belief, in case of crime, as being likely to arouse prejudice. When, some years ago, Mr. Colfax and others of his type were contemptuously called "Christian statesmen," we took exception to the phrase as wholly needless. Christianity was not to blame for Mr. Colfax's financial or political errors. The practice is wrong, and should be stopped. Certainly, their church relations did not induce these gentry to steal. Why publish the status then? What end is gained? Does not the church inveigh against immorality, and do not its leaders take part in wise and effective legislation to promote the public good? We feel keenly the injustice of the local reporter in several papers, who persists in bringing in the term "Jew" after every German or foreign name that figures in the petty police calendar, and hence can sympathize with the Christian public that is similarly, although not so offensively, as a general rule, treated by these live knights of the press. Let the practice cease! It is unworthy of the American spirit.

Two actions of the Episcopal convention in session during the past week at Philadelphia are significant—the election of Phillips Brooks as assistant bishop, after a prolonged balloting, and the passage of a resolution favoring liturgical changes and modifications in the Book of Common Prayer. The former act indicates the growth of what we may call a broad church sentiment in the Episcopal church, as opposed to high churchism on the one side, and narrow evangelicalism on the other. Dr. Brooks can in no sense be called a compromise man; he does not occupy a position midway between the high church and the low church, but a position which once was, but no longer is, unique—that of one who is large enough to welcome all instrumentalities that bring men nearer to God, and catholic enough to perceive that this may be and is done alike by the methods of Father Hall and of Dr. Newton. His election, though it is unofficially announced that he will not accept, indicates that this was a preponderant sentiment in the convention. The carefully worded resolution favoring changes in the Book of Common Prayer is equally indicative of a similar spirit. The Episcopal church moves slowly, especially in dealing with its historical ritual. But a revision of the ritual appears to be certain, and perhaps not far distant, and it is equally certain to be in the direction of a larger liturgical liberty than is enjoyed under the present constitution of the church.

Character in Shoes.

A Spanish shoemaker of a philosophic turn of mind affirms that men's characters and dispositions are more accurately read in the way they wear their boots and shoes than in their physiognomy, or even their handwriting. He says: "Show me the shoes of a man after he has worn them two months and I will analyze for you his character. In your shoes, for instance, I see lack of energy, levity, negligence, and a disposition to evade the fulfilling of disagreeable duties and obligations. The even wearing away of the heels and soles of a pair of shoes shows that the wearer, if a man, is one of good business habits, energetic, prudent, of good head, and faithful in the discharge of his duties. If a woman's shoes are so worn, they indicate that she is, or is capable of being, a good wife and an excellent mother of a family. If the outer edges of the soles are worn away much more than the inner ones, the wearer has an unstable, idle character, prone to ingratitude. If the inner edges are the most worn, it indicates irresolution and weakness in a man and modesty in a woman. A few months ago a stranger entered my store wearing a pair of shoes that were very much worn on the outside edges and at the toes, the latter so badly that they were quite broken through, while the other parts of the shoes were almost new. I took care to watch that man while he was near my goods, and, when he was gone, said to my wife, 'That man is a thief.' The very next day he was arrested by the police for a robbery."

Rabbit Hunting with Locomotives.

Portland Oregonian.

The story of the locomotive engineer stepping out on the cow catcher of his engine and picking up the wandering child who is about to be run over has become so common that it has lost its startling effect. The engineers on the Baker City branch of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company are training themselves for something novel and startling in this style of thing, and will soon be able to gather in a whole flock of sheep or kindergarten while running at full speed. The country through which this road runs abounds in jack rabbits. These long eared, long legged animals take great delight in racing with the locomotives especially at night, when they get on the track and sail away in the glare of the headlight. They will not jump the track, and they hold their own for a while, but the locomotive has the biggest lungs and the rabbit's wind gives out first. As soon as he begins to weaken the fireman gets out on the pilot, and just as the panting fugitive is about to pass under the engine he is snatched from the jaws of death in the most approved style. After considerable practice at this a man can pick up a whole drove of rabbits and running. Firemen who have not the opportunity for this kind of exercise can not expect to be so skillful in gathering in children as the boys on the Baker City branch.

Pan-Electric Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 2?.—Garland, Dr. Rogers and his son and Messrs. Van Benthuysen, Snyder and Casey Young were in attendance upon the telephone investigating committee to-day. The attorney general was the first witness called. His attention was called to Brieson's testimony, and he said there were two or three mistakes in his account of his interview at the department of justice. He (the attorney general) had not expressed any opinion as to the proper mode of treating Van Benthuysen's application. When Brieson asked leave to withdraw Van Benthuysen's application witness had told him he had no jurisdiction; that the paper had gone out of his office. Witness had not made any remark in reference as to what would become of an application left in the office afterwards. He was positive about that he had purposely remained silent on that point. Outrageous as it may have seemed, he would rather have acted in the matter himself than have made any remark on the proper mode of making application, and he was positive about anything it was on that point.

Oates said that it had been alleged that witness had visited Young's rooms while a conference was in progress.

Witness replied that he had never been in those rooms and did not know until he had seen it in newspapers that Young had rooms in G street. He wished to repeat his former statement that he did not believe he had attended a Pan-Electric meeting after the presidential election of '84, and was positive that he had never attended one after the inauguration.

Oates inquired if any person had intimated to witness that application for suit would be made and that witness intimated it would be opportune if made during his absence.

Witness positively declared there had been no such intimations.

Ranney read from Brieson's account of his interview with the attorney general and witness submitted at certain points in the reading. "What did these four men want?" inquired Ranney, referring to the visit of Brieson and others to the department.

"I have stated about fifteen times," said the witness, "but I will state it again if you wish to know. What they really wanted I don't know. What they said they wanted was, 'We want the name of the United States to test the Bell telephone patent.' I remarked in reply that I could not consider the application, that I was a stockholder and attorney for a rival company. Then there was a question or two about procedure. I don't remember what they were. I was determined to cut the matter off, and I may have been a little abrupt, I am afraid." Witness said he wished to say a word about that part of the testimony of the New York Sun where in answer to Millard's question he had said if he (Dana) had been in his (witness') place he would have protected his department against this suit, that he would have smashed it. While he cared little about the matter he might say a word in reply. It has been conceded on all sides that he had no proper authority to act in the matter because of his being a stockholder in a rival company and his relations to the country had not changed. In his absence from July to October, when he found action had been taken, the same disability existed as when he had declined to act in the first instance. If that same disability existed, then, he put the question to Colonel Dana and the committee how he could have smashed the suit if he did not have ability to institute it.

Chairman: Your view was that you had no power to interfere.

Witness: Not at all. I had not been conscious of my disability.

Ranney discussed with witness at some length his power in such matters and the legal phase of the case, then Millard asked if witness had not understood that Van Benthuysen's original application had been withdrawn with a view to filing another in a different way.

Witness replied that he had no understanding on the subject.

WASHINGTON, May 2?.—The telephone investigating committee was in session about two hours this afternoon considering the offer made by Young yesterday of additional evidence touching the issue of the Bell patent. The committee finally declined to go further into an investigation touching the allegation that the patent was obtained by fraudulent means than was disclosed by the record of hearing before the interior department. The following resolution was also adopted without division:

Resolved, That evidence be now finally closed and that the committee proceed to make a report to the house of the evidence adduced and their conclusions thereon.

The committee will meet Monday next, and it is expected that the members will express their individual views on the evidence so as to aid the chairman in the preparation of his report. It is probable that a week or ten days will be required for its completion.

Professor Bell says there is not a particle of truth in the story that he paid to Z. Fisk Wilber, while he (Wilber) was examiner in the patent office, the sum of $1,000 for information contained in the caveat of Prof Gray.

All a Mistake

LONDON, May 22.—The general in command of the Turkish forces on the frontier of Greece engaged in the skirmish yesterday inquired of the Greek commander why his troops were fighting. The latter replied that it was because the Turks had first attacked them. Assurances were exchanged by the commandants that fighting would not be resumed. They will also exchange protocols showing that the fighting was the result of mutual misunderstanding. Departure of Greek troops to the front has been suspended. It is expected that a decree ordering demobilization of the Greek army will be issued by the government to-night.

LONDON, May 22.—The Greeks claim that during the frontier engagements yesterday they captured two positions from the Turks, 20,000 cartridges and three prisoners. The commander of the Turkish force explains that firing by his men was due to a mistake. He has given assurances that Turkey's intentions are pacific. There is now entire cessation of fighting everywhere along the frontier.

LONDON, May 22.—Advices have been received here stating that another fight has taken place between the Turkish and Greek troops. A large number of Turkish soldiers attacked a force of Greeks at a point between Turnavo and the sea. It is not known which side was the victor as no details have been reported.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Herr Von Ranke, the German historian, is dead.

Germany is strengthening her forces in Alsace. This is probably due to the war talk in France.

The winners at Louisville yesterday were Pearl Jennings, Masterpiece, Jennie and Lil Pat.

The exhibition at the Berlin Academy of Arts contains 1600 examples of German and foreign artists.

Five United States steamers from the South Atlantic squadron came into New York together on Sunday.

Rumors that the Gladstone party are endeavoring to conciliate Mr. Chamberlain continue to be circulated.

The government of Holland will prosecute Herr Nieuwenhuis, the socialist leader, for high treason. He is in prison now.

Four anarchists were arrested in St. Louis on the charge of urging a repetition of the Chicago business in St. Louis. They are closely held.

Some sensational developments are expected when the Chicago anarchists are brought to trial, and they are in a fair way to swing for their crimes.

Dynamite is being found in some localities in Chicago, prepared for use, in short pieces of gas pipe. The anarchist prisoners are implicated in the business.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Sixteen-year Old Boy Kills a Man At Loveland.

Apaches Continue to Pick off Unprotected Settlers.

Geronimo's Apaches Making for the Reservation.

Fatal Shooting at Loveland.

DENVER, May 22.—A Loveland special to the News says: Peter Christian, a well-to-do Swede farmer living four miles southeast of here, was fatally shot by his brother-in-law, James Forbes, a boy of 16, late last evening. It is alleged that Christian has been in the habit of frequently beating his wife, who is a very handsome American girl, until unable to bear his cruelty longer she applied for a divorce and took up her residence with her brother, living a short distance from her husband's home. Last night Christian went to the house of Forbes, and, meeting him and Mrs. Christian in the yard made some threatening remarks to the boy, at the same time throwing his hand on his hip as though going to draw a revolver. Forbes thinking Christian in earnest drew a 45 Colt's revolver and fired four shots, three of which took effect in Christian's stomach and one in the neck. The wounded man walked some distance down the road, where he fell from loss of blood. He was taken home and died this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Forbes was arrested, but has the sympathy of the community.

Racing at Denver.

DENVER, May 22.—Spring races began to-day at Jewell park; weather fine and a large crowd in attendance. The first race was 2:24 class, trotting and pacing. There were four entries. Lady Bonner won the first two heats and Cora Mack the last three, coming in winner with Lady Bonner second and Billy Bunker third; time 2:27½, 2:29, 2:33, 2:3-, 2:34.

Second race was ¾ mile running race. Eight horses entered. Six of these did not get off, owing to a misunderstanding among the jockeys. Our Friend won the race easily with Brown Dick 2nd; time 1:05.

Third race, one mile dash, six entries. Doubt took the lead and was never headed. The Ute second and Jim Douglass who was the favorite 3d; time 1:4[illegible]. This is the best time ever made on a western track.

Fourth race—half mile dash, for Rocky Mountain stakes, 2-year-olds, five entries. The race was an easy victory for Corrigan owned by J. C. Lolly of Pueblo; time 52.

DENVER, May 24.—About 1500 people attended the second day of the spring races at Jewell park to-day. The first was the trotting race, 2:40 class, with Leadville Girl, Colonel Leech, Carl, Almont Forest, Annie Carroy, Billie Joe, Billie Lyle and Lady Archer entered. Carl won in the three last heats. Leadville Girl was given second place and Billie Joe third; best time 2:35½.

Next was a running race, ⅞ mile dash, two and three-year olds. Entered: Moonlight, Panola, Vic, Big Race and Eldorado. Won by Moonlight with Panola second and Big Race third; time 1:18½.

Last was a running race, 1 mile dash. Entered: Lady Morton, Ju Ju, Lady Trump and Doubt. Won by Doubt, Lady Morton second and Ju Ju third; time 1:50½.

Denver Criminalities.

DENVER, May 24.—The coroner's jury for four days past investigating the case of J. C. Whitney, the murdered street car driver, this afternoon rendered a verdict that the deed was committed by some one to them unknown, and discharged F. O. Peterson, who was arrested and charged with the crime.

Philip Meier, a German paper hanger, aged 54, shot himself through the heart yesterday evening in his barn, while in a fit of temporary insanity, and died instantly. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

General Dave Cook and Chief of Police Hogle this evening arrested two negroes, Andrew Green and John Withers, for the murder of J. C. Whitney, the Broadway street car driver. After the arrest Withers made a confession in which he said that Green fired the shot. The motive was robbery.

Nick McLaughlin, railroad man, was attacked to-night by an unknown tramp on Holladay street because he refused to give him money. McLaughlin was cut in the right temple and nearly bled to death before a patrol wagon could get him to the hospital. It is thought he cannot recover. The tramp escaped.

Leadville Aroused.

DENVER, May 24.—A Leadville special to the News says: Since 4 o'clock this afternoon there has been great excitement in police circles in this city. It occurred in this wise: A clerk in Chiband's drug store declared that he had recognized a man and woman who had purchased some trifling article in the store as A. R. Parsons and wife of Chicago. People will remember Parsons is one of the anarchists of the city on the lake; that he is accused of being implicated in throwing the bomb that killed several policemen, and that a reward of $500 is now offered for his arrest. Parson's wife is a mulatto and several officers here say they have seen people who answer the description given of the Chicago anarchist and his mistress. Since the news was first printed in an evening paper the city has been turned upside down by the officers, but up to this hour no arrests have been made. If Parsons was really in the town it is likely he was warned in time and made good his escape.

Mrs. Pendleton's Death.

DENVER, May 21.—A Washington special to the Republican says: The tragic death in New York of Mrs. Pendleton, wife of ex-Senator Pendleton, minister to Berlin, creates a profound sensation at Washington where she has been long and favorably known. Mrs. Pendleton was averse to travelling abroad and deeply regretted leaving her handsome mansion in Washington now occupied by Secretary Endicott.

But a few days since General Dan Sickles was in the city and was noticed leaning on his crutches in conversation with a gentleman a short distance from the spot where he shot and killed Philip Barton Key, Mrs. Pendleton's brother, in 1857.

Apache Atrocities.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A Tombstone special says: Apaches killed two Mexicans on Mescal's ranch near the Mexican line yesterday. They also waylaid and killed two Mexicans and fatally wounded a boy between Mescal's Springs and San Pedro. Leading citizens of Tombstone have sent a petition to the United States government setting forth the condition of affairs in this vicinity.

Apache Atrocities.

TUCSON, May 22.—A Mexican vaquero just arrived reports that Indians attacked Juan Teller's Mountain Springs ranch, 16 miles southeast of here, this morning, carried off two Mexican boys aged 10 and 12 years. Their father and mother escaped by hiding in a neighboring gulch. It is now believed the Indians are heading for San Pedro river where they will endeavor to induce the peaceable Indians under Chief Eskiminzin to join them. The trail taken by the hostiles leads through a thickly settled region which has not been raided since the early white settlement of Arizona. Grave fears are entertained for the defenseless settlers. Couriers have been sent out from here and Fort Lowell to warn them. A party of volunteers, Americans and Mexicans, have started on the trail.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, May 22.—A Mexican from Willow Springs ranch, Dragoon mountains, 20 miles from here, arrived with a report that the ranch was attacked this morning and asked that assistance be sent the besieged. Fifteen citizens armed and mounted left at noon for the place. The Mexican further said news was received at the Springs previous to his departure that two Mexicans and one American had been killed in the mountains.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.—A Tombstone special says: Captain Lawton's command is now pursuing the Indians and has found the buried bodies of six Mexicans and one American on the trail of the fleeing Apaches in Sonora.

The Apache Campaign.

TUCSON, Ariz., May 23.—The pursuing party which left here on the trail of the Indians who raided Teller's ranch yesterday, surprised the Indians about twenty-five miles east of Tucson and rescued the Mexican boy who was stolen at Teller's ranch. They also recaptured eight stolen horses. The Indians fled in confusion. The attacking party fired high for fear of wounding the boy. One Indian, however, was seen to fall, but he was borne off by the band. The pursuit is still being hotly pressed.

Returning to San Carlos.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—A band of eight Indians attacked Lime Kilns, 10 miles from Fort Thomas, last night and killed one man. Troops have started in pursuit. All marauding Indians are now heading for San Carlos reservation.

The Bulletin's Calabasas, Arizona, correspondent telegraphs as follows: If the various fragments of the band of hostiles recently operating around Nogales have succeeded in eluding the troops and reaching the reservation you may look for an interesting epoch in the history of the Apache tribe, with the laugh on the side of the whites! Your correspondent cannot say more without violating confidence.

XLIX Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Riddleberger offered a resolution providing for printing all papers relating to the nomination of Matthews as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

Hoar, Edmunds, Miller and others objected to reception of the resolution as being executive business, and it was declared not now in order.

Dolph endeavored to secure setting of a day for consideration of the bill, repealing the pre-emption and timber culture claim acts.

Objection was made by several senators, among them Sewell, who said he would object to further special orders if the Fitz John Porter bill was taken up and disposed of, and that he would ask the senate to take up that bill when the bankruptcy bill should be disposed of.

On motion of Hoar the senate took up the bill providing for closing the business of the the court of Alabama claims.

Reports of the majority and minority of the committee were read. The majority report maintains that the difference in value between coin and currency at the time of the Geneva award and afterward at the sale of the Geneva award bonds was and is the property of the United States treasury and should not form any part of the sum out of which judgments of the courts should be paid. The minority report contends on the contrary that the United States occupied the position of trustee for the claimants, and could not select the bonds named and credit itself with the difference between gold and currency value. When the bill was about to come to a vote in the precise form in which it came from the house, George stated his understanding of it to be that it provided for the payment of exactly the amount of money received by the United States from Great Britain, giving the claimants the benefit of the premiums made on the sale of gold for greenbacks, in which part of the former claimants were paid. He also understood the bill to pay all interest which the United States had agreed to pay from the time of the receipt of the money in 1873 up to 1877, when the money was converted into the treasury.

Mr. Hoar said that his understanding was exactly correct, he thought, or in other words the United States gives nothing and loses nothing by this transaction. It pays out the money got from Great Britain, and when it invests the money in certain securities and sells them again it pays out the money it gets and does not make a speculation of the transaction.

Mr. Beck asked whether we were not thus paying the people a premium on legal tender notes of the country.

Wilson said we were paying them the premium realized by the government on the sale of the coin and bonds and paying them interest besides.

The bill was passed as it came from the house, yeas 29, nays 13.

The urgent deficiency bill being reported by Mr. Allison from the committee on appropriations, was passed without debate.

Mr. Plumb moved that the senate insist on its amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill. The senate agreed to the motion and the chair appointed Plumb, Mahone and Call as conference committee.

On motion of Mr. Dolph the bill was passed providing for forfeiture of wagon road land grants in Oregon.

On motion of Mr. Conger the house bill was passed establishing life saving stations at Port Adams, Oregon, one between Point Reyes and Point Diablo, Cal., one between Point San Jose and Point Labos, Cal., and one on Lake Ontario, New York, at or near the mouth of the Niagara river.

On motion of Blair the senate then proceeded to consideration of favorably reported pension bills standing on the calendar.

After the passage of a number of such bills Mr. Beck suggested that once in a while, once in ten times or so, it might be well to have the committee's report bearing on the case read just to show that somebody had looked at the case. The expression "read a third time and passed" gave very little information. We had had two or three vetoes and several suggestions that nobody knew anything about what was being done. He Beck accordingly did not know and he didn't believe any member of the senate did.

Quite a lengthy cross fire between senators followed on this point.

The senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened, adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The senate to-day proceeded to the consideration of private pension cases. A number of pension bills having been disposed of the bankruptcy bill was laid before the senate and with Hoar's assent was laid aside informally in favor of the District of Columbia appropriation bill; that bill in turn with assent of Plumb was allowed to stand over in order to permit Gibson to address the senate on the subject of Mr. Platt's resolution regarding open executive sessions. After further debate the matter of executive sessions was dropped and the senate took up the bankruptcy bill. Plumb opposed the bill and Hoar defended it. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The committee on naval affairs reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house resumed consideration of the bill prohibiting the importation of mackerel during the spawning season.

After a long debate the bill was passed; yeas 120, nays 80. As passed the bill provides for a period of five years from the 1st of March, 1887, importation into the United States or landing on its shores of mackerel except Spanish mackerel caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June each year. The penalty prescribed for violation of the act is the forfeit of the mackerel imported or landed, and if the vessel violating the act be a United States vessel forfeiture of its license. Nothing, however, in the act is to be held to apply to mackerel caught off shore with hook and line from open row-boats less than 20 feet keel and landed in said boats.

On motion of Morrison of Illinois the order setting apart Saturday sessions for general debate was rescinded. This action is to take effect after to-morrow.

Consideration of private business was then proceeded with and several bills reported to-day and on previous Fridays from the committee of the whole were passed. Among the bills passed was one removing the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Thompson, alias Seeleye. This is the case of a woman who for two years served in a Michigan regiment as a soldier without disclosing her identity.

Dingley of Maine, from the shipping committee, reported back the shipping bill, with the recommendation that certain of the senate amendments be concurred in and others non-concurred in. The recommendation of the committee was agreed to. Among the amendments non-concurred in is that known as the "Frye" amendment.

Under call of states the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Bland of Missouri, to revive the income tax, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of pensions.

By Bennett of North Carolina, to divide surplus money in the treasury on June 1st, '86 among the several states and territories for educational purposes.

Sthinecker, from the committee on library, reported a bill appropriating $25,000 to aid the erection of a monument to General Anthony Wayne at Stony Point, N. Y. Committee of the whole.

Tucker of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment on the subject of polygamy. House calendar.

The house went into committee of the whole Springer of Illinois in the chair on general revenue bills. The first measure of this character on the calendar was the Morrison tariff bill which was passed over without objection but contest was made over selecting one revenue bill, being one to reduce the number of internal revenue officers. The matter was submitted to the house for its determination and that body having decided, yeas 136, nays 86, to pass over the internal revenue bill the committee resumed its session and the oleomargarine bill was taken up.

Scott of Pennsylvania expressed his approval of provisions of the bill. Some legislation of this character was necessary if one of the chief industries of the country was to be spared from the doom which now threatened it. The bill did no injury to manufacturing of imitation butter. It simply placed the farmer to face fair and honest competition. In discussing the constitutional features of the measure he argued that under the general welfare clause of the constitution it was perfectly competent and proper for congress to legislate upon the subject.

Hopkins of Illinois said that enactment of this bill into law would be but tardy justice to a most deserving class of citizens. Manufacturers of bogus butter were as destructive to public morals as counterfeiting of money. He hoped congress would lay a heavy hand on this greatest of all modern deceptions. He trusted before the sun went down to-morrow glad news would be sent farmers and dairymen in all parts of the country that this bill had been passed by the house.

Reagan of Texas said it was very plain, both from the language of the bill and the arguments made in its support, that the purpose of the bill was not revenue, but exclusion; it was legislation in favor of people who made butter, and against those who made oleomargarine. It was the manifest object of the proposition to destroy the manufacture of imitation butter and there was nothing in the constitution to justify it. It was not in the power of congress to outlaw manufacture. States had the power to regulate that but not the general government. He deprecated the constant violation of the constitution and said that if things went on as they had been going this session he would not be surprised to see a man come here and claim damages from the government if a storm blew a tree down and broke his fence.

Mr. Struble of Iowa suggested that the constitution had been violated by democratic votes.

Mr. Reagan admitted this fact and expressed his shame at having to admit it. He didn't pretend to excuse it. Republicans might be excused because they did not believe there was any constitution. Laughter.

Mr. Hiscock of New York favored the bill and said that imitation butter, which he characterized as a vile, dirty product, freighted with disease, should be made to pay a tax.

Committee then rose and the house adjourned.

Durbin Ward Dead.

LEBANON, O., May 23.—General Durbin Ward died at [illegible] this afternoon.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Strikers at the Marshall Mines Fire on the Guards.

Delegates Gathered for the Convention at Cleveland.

Sensational Testimony Introduced in the Maxwell Trial.

Trouble at the Marshall Mines.

DENVER, May 24.—Last night the sixty Pinkerton detectives guarding the Marshall coal mines at Erie were fired on by striking miners. Some fifteen shots were fired. No one was hurt. The Marshall company to-day made a request on Governor Eaton for troops, which at a late hour to-night had not been granted. Pinkerton's men still have possession of the works.

A Batch of Strikers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The grand jury which has been in session in Hillsboro, Missouri, for the past nine days finished their labors yesterday. Their time has been almost given up to investigation of charges of conspiracy against late railroad strikers, fifty nine of whom were indicted. Many of them escaped before warrants could be served on them, and only four have been arrested.

A New York Strike.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Three hundred and fifty men employed in the shop of the Edison Electric company in this city are on a strike. The company conceded them an advance in wages and a reduction in hours from 10 to 9. Now they demand that only union men be employed and that no employe be required to attend more than one planer instead of three as heretofore. The company threatens to close down and have work done by contract.

Irons in Disgrace.

KANSAS CITY, May 21.—A Times Sedalia, Mo., special says: Accounts of District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor have been found to be correct. There has been a report of misappropriation of some money sent here in aid of the strike. The labor union has demanded Martin Irons' resignation. He is now hiding from the wrath of ex-strikers, having left here it is supposed a day or two ago.

Another Tie-up Threatened.

NEW YORK, May 24.—It is rumored this afternoon that there will be a general tie-up on all street car lines in this city to-morrow. It is stated that employes of other street car lines are tired of paying assessments to support strikers on the Third avenue line and that a tie-up will be ordered in order to force the Third avenue directors to yield to the demands of the Empire Protective association.

A Strike at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—About 600 harness makers struck to-day for an advance in wages. They have been working eight hours a day but were not satisfied with their wages. They demand an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent.

The Coming Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—Every train entering the city to-day bore among its passengers representative workmen. They came singly and in pairs, and during the afternoon the corridors of the Forest City house presented a lively appearance. The headquarters of the Knights of Labor convention, which is to convene to-morrow, are at this hotel, and room 15[illegible], occupied by Grand Master Workman Powderly, is the Mecca at which all the faithful worship. Mr. Powderly was kept busy all day welcoming delegates and answering questions. The number of delegates to the convention is 172, and they are almost all present. Delegates are present from the District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Mexico, Nebraska, Minnesota, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, Montana and Illinois, with more to be heard from.

Among the prominent labor advocates who are present, but not delegates, are John Martin of Pittsburg, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers; P. Fitzpatrick of Cincinnati, president of the International Moulders' union; Mr. Sompore, of New York, president of the International Cigar Makers' union; John Kerschner of Philadelphia, fourth vice president of the International Cigar Makers' union, and David P. Boyer of Columbus, organizer of the International Typographical union.

The executive board of the order consists of Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, Grand Secretary Fred. W. Turner, of New York, Thomas B. Barry of Michigan, Wm. H. Bailey of Ohio and John W. Hayes of Michigan. Bailey and Barry arrived this afternoon, and after they had eaten dinner the executive board held a secret conference in Mr. Powderly's room. They mapped out the preliminary work of the convention and deliberated on the most important questions which will be brought to the notice of the assembly. The meeting is said to have been very harmonious and the opinion was expressed afterwards that the present convention would do more to strengthen the cause of labor and redound more to the glory of the K. of L. than any previous one.

A conference between the executive committee and trades-unions committee was held this afternoon. A conclusion was reached satisfactory to both committees. Resolutions were drawn up which will be presented to the convention for adoption. Perfect understanding was agreed to and both trades-unionists and K. of L. are pleased with the result. Delegates to the convention are reticent as to the work to be done and assert that the call covers all work to be accomplished. It is said however that the question raised at the Philadelphia convention will be discussed, as will also the cigar makers' label difficulty. Every delegate spoken to was emphatic in asserting that there was not nor could ever be any difficulty between the Knights and trades unions as they both are working to attain the same ends—the elevation and amelioration of labor. A great many members who belong to trades unions are loud in their denunciation of the system of allowing men who have broken their obligations or been expelled from trades unions being received into the ranks, and they are anxious to have the evil corrected. They hope to see this question settled definitely, and will use their utmost endeavors to attain that end. David P. Boyer of Columbus, general organizer of the International union, is very outspoken on this question.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are a number of differences among delegates, [illegible] bers, the utmost unanimity prevails as a whole, and it is said that this will be the most important convention of the kind ever held. It is claimed by some members that if trades-unions are merged into Knights of Labor that it will be a great saving and better for all classes of labor. It is only a question of policy, and both organizations are anxious to do all in their power for the benefit of workingmen. From all appearances the question, which is an important one, will be settled at this meeting.

The Maxwell Trial.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Interest in the Maxwell case continues undiminished. At the opening of proceedings this morning the crowd of curious spectators exceeded that in attendance any previous day. This was due perhaps to the fact that a witness was to be examined who had positively identified the body found in the zinc trunk at the Southern hotel as that of Preller. This witness proved to be J. A. Frazer of Toronto, Canada, for many years a photographer but now a portrait painter and sculptor. Frazer was placed on the stand and testified that he had met Preller in Toronto two years ago last February. He described Preller as he knew him then and exhibited a portrait which he had painted. It had been pronounced an excellent likeness. He was shown by McDonald of the prosecution during the latter's visit to Toronto a post mortem photograph of Preller's body and had made a portrait from it. Witness described his visit to St. Louis after the murder of Preller. He had visited the cemetery in company with one of the counsel for defense, had seen the casket in which Preller's body had been placed, examined and recognized the body without doubt as that of Preller. He recognized the corpse by the face and a peculiar scar over the left eyebrow. He considered the body to be in a remarkably perfect state of preservation. Witness identified two different photographs of Preller presented in the cross examination to confuse witness, and as he stepped down from the stand it was evident the jurors and spectators alike entertained no doubts as to the identity of the body found in the trunk.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Nothing new or sensational was developed in the Maxwell trial for the murder of Preller at the afternoon session.

C. A. Bishop, one of the attorneys for the prosecution in the Maxwell case, testified that he had examined shortly before Preller's body had been discovered the personal effects found in trunks left at the hotel by Maxwell and found among other things a copy of Clover's Physician Vademecum. The book was marked on page 12, which described Clover's methods for the administration of chloroform. Witness also found a bottle containing chloroform among Maxwell's abandoned effects.

John F. McCullough, a detective, was the next witness. After telling of his employment as a detective for Pinkerton and others in New York and elsewhere, in answer to further questions said he had been on this case since February 27th under direction of Prosecutor Furlong. With the knowledge of the latter he had caused himself to be committed to jail under the name of Frank Dingfelder. Witness then went on to tell of meeting Maxwell in jail; how Maxwell introduced himself as a "in on charge of murder" of their gradual approach of confidences, McCullough giving Maxwell to understand that he (McCullough) was one of a gang of forgers.

Mr. Fauntleroy of the counsel for the defense objected to witness. He said he was a liar and imposter by his own testimony in open court. This man had put himself in the position of a criminal, had had himself held by court, had come before the grand jury under charge of forgery and had gone to jail.

The objection was overruled. The judge said the argument was good for the jury but not for the court.

Mr. Fauntleroy scored the prosecution for using courts of justice for such a nefarious and infamous scheme, and said witness should be thrown out as a disgrace to the court. Witness was also unmercifully attacked, but took it coolly. Mr. Fauntleroy asked a score of questions intended to lead to discreditable disclosures in regard to witness' past life but the court ruled them out.

Continuing witness said: Statements made were made voluntarily. About ten days after I went into jail he talked to me about these people here and said they were not fly, and had tried to break him down; that the chief of police had taken him (Maxwell) into his office and had given him whisky, and when he thought he was drunk showed him a picture of Preller taken after he was dead and asked if he knew it. Maxwell said no and said he would be a fool to tell him he did know him. He told me that he did recognize it. This was the beginning. We had other conversations. He thought I belonged to a notorious gang of forgers and was in a bad fix. I told him if I had a chance at an alibi I would prove it. He asked how. I said by my people. He said if he had a witness who could testify right he could beat the state. I asked him how. He said if I could get a witness who could testify that he had so much money in Boston he could get free. I asked him how much money and he said $700 or $800. I told him I would try and get some of my people (gang of forgers) to do him the favor to testify for him and asked him to tell me about his case. Witness then detailed Maxwell's story of how he and Preller met in Liverpool, how they came on the same vessel to this country and stopped for a time in Boston, how Preller went to Canada and Maxwell went to St. Louis whence he was followed by Preller, both stopping at the Southern hotel and continued they had talked about going to Auckland. Maxwell was anxious that Preller should go to Auckland. Maxwell said that Preller told him he had only money enough to see himself through on the trip. He said he made up his mind on account of his meanness to fix him. On Sunday, he said, Preller was in his (Maxwell's) room and complained of pains. Maxwell told him he could remedy it by using a hypodermic syringe and urged that he should try it. Preller, he said, took off his coat and vest and he said he gave him a good dose in the arm which put him to sleep. When he was asleep he used some chloroform that he had. When he found that was not enough he went out and got some more chloroform. When he found he was dead, he took off his clothes, took his money and cut off his undershirt and shirt and took off his drawers. He then threw the things out. He put him in the trunk and left the things in the room. This was 4 or 5 o'clock p. m. He said he then stayed around till Monday, when he went out and bought several things, trunks among them. He then packed his own trunk, put the things he had taken from Preller's body in his own trunk. He bought a ticket for San Francisco for which he paid $[illegible]6. McCullough continued, saying Maxwell told him he had about $700 before starting for San Francisco. He spent $36 here, $20 on the journey and loaned a confidence man in San Francisco $80 and a watch in a house of ill-repute to which he went. A girl went out of the room and he did not like the look of it. He met her with a cocked revolver when she returned and said, "It's a good thing you are not a man. She asked why and he said he had just killed a man and didn't propose to be arrested. He went to a hotel in the morning. He said that he wrote a letter and left it at the hotel. Did he say anything about the letter? He said he had lots of fun out of it; that it was the greatest spider-leg chase he ever saw, and that he had written it because in looking for an Englishman they would not pick up a Frenchman. As the defense would probably be [illegible] I said I wanted to know something about the money that my friends were to swear to, and Maxwell said there would be no trouble about perjury as there was a barkeeper at the Southern hotel who would swear that he had $100 with him. He said he wanted this sworn to as it was the missing link. A few days after I got in jail a man was shot, Dr. Coates, I believe. The prisoner said if he had a man to kill he would not do it that way, chloroform was so much easier.

McCullough testified further to the effect that Maxwell told him he bought a steerage passage at San Francisco for $100, had a pleasant trip and $160 left when he reached Auckland; that the clothing taken from Preller's body was in the trunk in the steerage and he could not get at it or he would have made away with it. He asked Maxwell what he wanted, and Maxwell explained that he wanted a witness to prove that he had a large sum of money before he left Boston. Maxwell said witnesses could say they had met him in the club room at Young's hotel and had called at his room. They could state they were with him and that on the day he left Boston they dropped into Murphy's to take a drink, and Maxwell treated them; that he had a large roll of bills and one of them suggested that he was careless in carrying his bills so loosely in his pocket, and they could swear they saw $500 or $600 in bills. He did not care much what they then agreed on the manner of making up the story of posting witness' alleged friends how to testify. I was first suggested that the friends be first introduced to Maxwell or his attorney and then brought into jail to see him, but this was dropped. Maxwell said he might get bond and get out. In such case it was agreed that they should arrange for a meeting by fixing certain means of identifying each other. On a card Maxwell wrote Frank Dingfelder, with "2w" under each end of the name. The witness explained that "2w" meant two witnesses, and the card was then torn into two pieces, Maxwell taking one and putting it in his drawer in his cell and witness taking the other. Witness had a card on one side of which was "Hon. John F. Morton, attorney at law, St. Louis, Mo.," and on the other "158 Washington St." and "Young's hotel." The cards were shown by the witness. He said he wanted witness to testify that he met Preller in Boston some time in June, 1885, and spoke to him, but Preller asked them not to say anything about seeing him as it might prevent him and Maxwell from getting money that they wanted, but afterwards said he did not want this testimony.

McCullough then testified that he was released from jail on bond and went to New York and Indianapolis under Mr. Furlong's instructions. According to agreement he wrote to Maxwell under cover of an envelope addressed John L. Martin.

SENSATIONAL SCENES.

The prosecution uncovered an ambush on the defense in the Maxwell trial to-day. It was an explosion of a bomb at a man's feet. The smooth current of unimportant testimony was broken by a sensation just after the midday hour which was both startling and thrilling, not alone to the audience but to the defendant and his counsel. For the first time Maxwell may be said to have cowed. He stood dragging out of the stained trunk in which the body had decomposed, and scarcely quivered at the sight, but threw aside with flippant nonchalance the bed clothing that had been cut from Preller's corpse. He viewed with scarcely a quickening respiration the disclosing of his own drawers found on the rotting body of the dead man. All these things were like twice-told tales, and none of them moved him; but when Detective McCullough stepped quickly out of the rear room and faced the unsuspecting throng there was one man in the court to whom the sight of the witness came like a thunderbolt. That man was Maxwell. He fairly shrank and cowered at the first glance. It was only for an instant however. The change in his aspect, the paling of his face and the consternation depicted in his countenance were noted by only a few in his immediate neighborhood. It was momentary. With wondrous self control or lack of genuine feeling the prisoner was again a restless spectator. There was one change though and this was that the interest of Maxwell in the trial was redoubled, and more than ever since the beginning of the case he was in continued close consultation with one or the other of his attorneys. As the witness proceeded after a few opening questions to give Maxwell's confession to him in jail the audience was breathless with attention. The witness kept up a little forward and backward teeter of his chair. His face flushed and blanched slightly when Fauntleroy was questioning him as to his character. It was a terribly earnest moment for the prisoner too. He wiped the perspiration from his palms with nervous trembling of his hands. His face was pallid. He pitched his chair nervously and interlocked his fingers, but his eyes never left the face of the witness, who was giving his testimony in a trembling voice and with averted gaze. As the detective proceeded his voice grew steadier but the uneasy manner was still with him.

Home Rule Agitation.

LONDON, May 22.—At a Liberal union meeting to-day Lord Hartington was the principal speaker. He declared that the present Irish policy of the government must be vigorously opposed by both parliament and country, which was now threatened with a general election. The Liberal union, he said, should perfect its organization to the highest possible degree in view of the approaching struggle in order to do all in its power to aid in the work of maintaining legislative union between England and Ireland.

Mr. Goschen followed by proposing a resolution accepting a constitution for the Liberal union as a regularly organized political association. This was seconded by Mr. Rylands. The Duke of Argyle moved the election of an executive committee, limited to 25 members, and in speaking in support of his motion made a most vigorous attack on Gladstone's Irish policy. Both motions were adopted and the meeting then tendered a vote of thanks to Lord Hartington for his attendance and address.

Members of the government state that election writs are being prepared in anticipation of dissolution of parliament after the necessary vote shall have been taken on the home rule bill.

Caine, member of parliament, writes that if both Irish bills be withdrawn and be remodeled by Gladstone in the autumn there will be a chance of liberal unity and of carrying the measures.

Davitt speaking at Swansea last evening said that Randolph Churchill had uttered language in parliament as treasonable as that for which he (Davitt) had been imprisoned. There was no reason to fear persecution by Catholics. All insurrectionary movements that had ever occurred in Ireland had been started by Protestants.

Mormons Sentenced.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, May 24.—In the third district court at Blackfoot to-day Chief Justice Hays sentenced 27 prisoners convicted this term, all Mormons except two. Their sentences ranged from three months and one hundred dollars fine to twelve months and three hundred dollars fine. All one-year prisoners are to be sent to the house of correction at Detroit, Mich.; those for a lesser period to the United States penitentiary at Boise City. One hundred and forty-five indictments were drawn for unlawful cohabitation this term of court. All refused to obey the laws in the future except one.

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MAXWELL'S TRIAL.

Counsel for the Defense Begin their Side of the Case.

Maxwell Put on the Stand to Tell His Story.

The Killing of Preller Claimed to Have Been Accidental.

The Maxwell Trial.

ST. LOUIS, May 25.—In the Preller murder trial this morning all of the clothing marked "C. A. P." found in Maxwell's trunk at Auckland, New Zealand, valises, hat boxes, trunks, medicine bottles, letters from Maxwell to Preller and from Detective McCullough to Maxwell, and the latter's attorney, articles bought by defendant while in St. Louis after the murder and those purchased in San Francisco were admitted in evidence and shown to the jury. The prosecution then stated to the court that they desired to rest their side of the case. The defense asked that the coroner who witnessed the postmortem examination of Preller's body be placed on the stand by the prosecution and be made to testify as to the result of the examination. The prosecution refused, and the defense appealed to the court, who decided that he could not interfere in the matter. The defense accepted the ruling and asked that adjournment be taken till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The court then adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Fauntleroy, for the defense in the Preller case, commenced his opening address to the jury. He stated that he wished to impress them with the fact that no one knew how Preller came to his death except the defendant, and he proposed to disclose to the jury all the circumstances attending it. After stating the manner in which Preller and the defendant became acquainted and the closeness of their friendship thereafter, he stated that the defense intended to prove that Preller was suffering from stricture and the defendant foolishly undertook to remove it. The defendant was unwilling to perform the operation alone but Preller did not wish the nature of his ailment to be known, and insisted that Maxwell should perform it. To lessen the pain he administered chloroform, but in too large a quantity, and death resulted. He cut the clothes from Preller's body and attempted to resuscitate him but failed. He said the defense would prove Preller knew Maxwell had no money and had promised to pay his expenses to Auckland. Robbery therefore could not have been the motive for causing his friend's death, which was at any rate accidental. The remainder of Fauntleroy's speech was devoted to a description of his client's actions after the death of Preller and assigning therefor all which was contained in Maxwell's confession made a few days ago. Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He showed little evidence of feeling, though there was some degree of nervousness both in his face and hands. There was a rustle through the court room and the judge in a brief speech demanded absolute quiet in the audience. The witness then in reply to questions by Fauntleroy stated as follows: "My full name is Hugh M. Brooks. I am twenty-five years old; born in Hyde, Chester, England. I commenced to study law with Brown at Stockport near Hyde in '78; remained there four years. I am a lawyer by profession. I also studied medicine and surgery at a college school at Manchester, but I am not a licensed physician. I first met Preller at the Northwestern hotel at Liverpool, but did not get acquainted until I met him on board the steamer Cephalonia; also met Warren on the steamer. Mr. Preller and I were both Englishmen, coming to a strange land, and our acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship. We told much about our plans and purposes for the future and our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival in this country. We reached Boston February 3rd, and after three or four days Preller started on a business trip. I had conversation and correspondence with Preller about going to New Zealand. We agreed to meet in St. Louis and go there together; told him about my financial condition, telling him in a letter that I had one hundred dollars all told. I treated Preller several times medically in Boston, and by letter he acknowledged having received decided benefit from the treatment. He knew that I never had practiced medicine regularly. I never used any deception with him in this regard. Witness then described various events about Preller leaving Boston for Canada, about his own and Preller's arrival in St. Louis and stopping at the Southern hotel; that he had fifty or sixty dollars when he arrived here; how he tried to pawn some of his things before Preller came; his visits to Fernow's drug store and his conversations with Fernow; his purchasing various articles of him, among them chloroform and carbolic acid, which in combination he used himself in treating a bad tooth that troubled him; that Preller arrived on the Friday prior to Easter Sunday; how they went together to try and sell his magic lantern and slides, and various other occurrences which took place between Friday and Sunday, all of which are familiar to nearly everybody. The court then took recess.

After recess examination of the defendant continued: We, Mr. Preller and I, made trips between the Southern hotel and the Union depot, where I attempted to discover the cause of detention of my trunk which contained the lantern, and were told by the baggageman I was probably detained in Port Huron, Canada, by the customs officers. We visited Aloe, the optician, in an endeavor to ascertain if he would purchase the lantern and slides when they should arrive. From the time that Preller arrived in St. Louis down to Easter Sunday we saw a great deal of each other. We were, as a former witness stated, almost inseparable. We visited his room several times but when we were not looking around the city or playing pool we spent most of our time in my room. We played pool a great deal and whoever lost the game paid for it. We played about even, so the expenses were equally divided. We drank some but not much. He paid for most of the drinks. Preller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning and we would go down to breakfast together, return to my room, converse and smoke for a while and go down to the rotunda. On Easter Sunday, before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about performing the operation before alluded to and also a day or two before Sunday Preller described to me his symptoms and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture and that the best method of treating him was passing a catheter. I took my authorities on medicine and read to Preller directions as to the proper method of administering chloroform and refreshed my own memory as to the precautions to be used. After this conversation with Preller I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton. On the same day Preller and I had gone to another drug store, one under the Southern hotel, and made some purchase which he said he might have and could probably get on our journey to Auckland before we should arrive at San Francisco. It had been understood that I was to sell my magic lantern and some other things in order to raise money for the trip to San Francisco, and he was to pay for my passage to Auckland, with the understanding that I should refund to him the cost of that passage. While in the drug store I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valerianate of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drank this in the presence of Preller and he paid for it, as he did for the other things. On the way to my room I stopped at the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars for which my companion paid. We then went up stairs and discussed the proposed operation and smoked. Preller went to his own room, returning shortly after, having removed his vest and replaced his coat with a dressing gown. Immediately after we began preparations for the operation. Preller removed his trousers and drawers and laid down on the bed. I placed the four ounce bottle of chloroform on the washstand and poured out a fluid gramme of the liquid on a piece of lint which I folded three times then walked to the bed and held the lint about six inches from the patient's face so that the vapor from the chloroform might become mixed with air and produce not too violent effect. It all evaporated in a few minutes and I turned around to get more. I found the bottle which I had placed on the washstand had fallen into the basin and a large portion of the contents had flowed out and not enough was left to produce effect. I then went to Fernow's drug store to get more, telling Fernow I had spilled what I had first bought. I wanted four ounces but he only had two and I took that. I then returned to my room, placed about a gramme of the fluid upon the lint a second time and again held it about six inches from his face. I continued this some time until I thought unconsciousness or rather insensibility to pain had been reached. I then took up the catheter and proceeded to insert it. Mr. Preller made a peculiar noise, wincing as the felt pain. I came to the conclusion that I had not administered enough chloroform. I poured a gramme or a gramme and a half of chloroform on the lint, which I again placed before his face. Almost before I knew it Preller's breathing became very labored and I at once suspended the administration of the chloroform, for I knew his condition was serious. I seized a pair of my surgeon's scissors and at once cut his shirt and undershirt from his body and tried all means of resuscitation with which I was familiar. I slapped him with wet towels on the chest and neck, dashed cold water on his chest and attempted to restore respiration by moving his arms up and down. Witness proceeded with his voice impressively husky: "I continued these efforts to revive my friend for over half an hour, but it was useless. Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating. There was no breath on a mirror when I held it to his lips. Even after I was satisfied he was dead I continued my efforts with him. I did not leave and call assistance. All my efforts were to restore him, because when chloroform takes hold of a man and he sinks, in a few seconds he is dead. The time I thought better occupied in efforts to restore him. I was convinced he was dead, but I continued to dash cold water on his chest, and finally decided that he was dead and past all hope. Then I hardly knew what to do. My first impulse was to notify the authorities. Imagine my feelings. I did not know what to do. I was in a strange land, a stranger. I did not know a man could make a statement in his own behalf. I thought the same rules prevailed here as in England, and that I would not be allowed to make my statement, and I thought I would go away." The prisoner then proceeded to tell the story of putting the body in the trunk in a wild, dazed sort of way scarcely knowing what he did, and saying he was so wrought up that he could give no connected account of his subsequent sayings and doings. He tried to drown his terror in drink; that he concluded the only thing to do was to get away; that he took Preller's money, five or six hundred dollars, and purchased a number of things, including a railroad ticket to San Francisco. He placed the paper reading "So perish all traitors to the great cause," on the trunk with the dead man and shaved off his mustache to puzzle the authorities if after the autopsy and gain time. He also cut a gash on Preller's breast but could assign no reason for it. He asserted finally that he had no intention of harming Preller. The rest of the testimony was taken up with the subsequent journey. Adjourned until to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—In the Preller murder case to-day Maxwell declared that the statement of Detective McCullough was an infamous lie. He also stated that his attorney had received a letter signed Stratton, offering to prove that the dead body was taken into the hotel the day of Preller's death, this was declined and was believed to be a trap of the prosecution. Witness then withdrew with the understanding that he will be allowed to testify again should it be found that any important points have been omitted.

The prosecution then took the witness and proceeded with the cross-examination, and in reply to a question he stated that he introduced himself as W. H. Lennox Maxwell to Preller on board the steamer after leaving Liverpool, but that was not his right name. He assumed the name almost immediately after leaving Hyde. I never told anyone why I left, not even my father and mother, for I wanted to come to America and I knew they would oppose my going. I began studying physiology, anatomy, chemistry and medicine when I was about 12 years of age and attended lectures at one of the hospitals in London and became proficient in these branches of science. I also studied privately.

Further features of Maxwell's testimony to-day were admissions that his statement in a letter to Preller saying he held a certain medical degree was a lie; his contradiction of a former statement that he wrote the marginal notes in the Vacemecum about the best method of administering chloroform before he came to this country; his admission, when shown a forged diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, that he wrote it, saying it was simply to keep himself up in the practice of penmanship, and his plea of intoxication as a means for accounting for other peculiar statements and contradictions.

The Post-Dispatch this evening says that upon examination of Preller's remains, which were exhumed for that purpose, three doctors will testify that the presence of no such disease existed as that Maxwell claims to have treated.

Denver Races.

DENVER, May 22.—There was large attendance at the races to-day. First was a trotting race, 2.50 class, for a purse of $500. Entered: William M, Imitator, Charlie K, Almont Forest, Annie Carey, Billy Lyle. Billy Lyle took first place in the race, Annie Carey 2, Charlie K 3, and William M 4. Time 2.36¾, 2.37, 2.37¼, 2.37.

The second race was for the juvenile stakes for 2-year-olds for a purse of $825. There were eleven entries, but only five started. This race was the most exciting of any of the day. It resulted in Corrigan taking the first, Uncle Dan 2, Nenena 3, Etta 8s, and King Forest 5; time 1.06.

Third was a mile and a half running race for $800. Entered: Echo, Doubt and The Ute. The race was won by Echo in 2.4[illegible].

DENVER, May 25.—There was a larger attendance at the races to-day than on any previous day of the meeting. First to-day was the 2.30 trotting, purse $700; following entries: Cling, Cowboy, Lady Mack, Henry C, Lulela, Teazer, Lester, Colonel Ellsworth and Black Diamond. Lester won in three straight heats, Lulela second, Black Diamond 3d; time 2.30, 2.30¼, 2.30¼.

Second race, ½ mile running heats; entries Jesse James, Echo, Helianthus, Sam King, Our Friend and Sunday. Jesse James took the first, Sunday the second and Helianthus third; time 48¾.

Third was the one mile selling race; entries Actor, Brown Dick, The Ute, Trooper, King Light, Sparkling, Lycea-Bee, Moonlight, Jessie, Judge Seeley, Narrow Gauge and Vice Regent. Vice Regent took the first, Moonlight second, Lycea-Bee third; time 1.48½.

At the close of the regular races a match run between Chas. Johnson's Red Girl and Colonel Ketcham's Boomerang, ⅝ mile dash, purse $600. Each horse carried 118 pounds. It was won by Boomerang in the excellent time of 1.01½, which is within one second of the best time on record.

DENVER, May 27.—To-day was the best day of the races at Lewell park so far this season. Two thousand people were in attendance. The weather was fine.

First race, 2.35 trotting class, 3 best in 5, purse $600, with Byron M, Charlie K, The Moor and Little Guinea entered. Charlie K took first place, The Moor second and Byron M 3; time 2.37.

Second race was ¾-mile running heat race, for all ages, purse $400; entered: Our Friend, Helianthus, Alice, and Moonlight. In the first heat Helianthus was distanced and ruled from the track. Moonlight sold favorite in the pools but Alice won two straight heats with Moonlight 2d and Our Friend 3d; time 1.16 and 1.20.

Third race, 1¼ mile running dash, all ages, $400; entered, Unique, Jim Douglas, The Duce and Vice Regent. The latter withdrew before the race was called. Jim Douglas sold favorite in the pools and made an easy winning with The Duce second and Unique third; time 2.14½.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by F. G. Rowe, real estate agent:

CITY PROPERTY.

I S Haynes to Louise Weinman, l 12, Haynes' add	$ 300
B L King to F A Colby, s ½ of l 7, blk 1[illegible], add [illegible]	[illegible]
Mary A DeCoursey to A C Brown, l 32, blk 275, add 1	5
W D Stove to A C Brown, l 3[illegible], blk 275, add 1	5
[illegible] Stevens to F L House, undivided ½ of lts 25 and 26, blk 10, excepting 8 inches wide beginning at ne corner of l 26 and extending w a distance of 40 ft	[illegible]
A A McGovney, county treasurer, to C E McIntyre, l 14, blk 74	33

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

Calantha Sackett to Henry Colby l 7 blk 157	5
W C Randolph to Anthony Bott l 23 blk 157	150

MANITOU PROPERTY.

F E [illegible] to Lucius Sawyer part of l 8 blk "C" Stanclis sub	1500

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Colorado Mortgage & Investment Co to Jeanet Gw[illegible] nw qr of ne qr of sec 4 tp [illegible] s r 66 w	[illegible]
Peter A N[illegible] to com[illegible] to F A Allen, se qr and s ½ of ne qr of sec 26 tp 14 s r 67 w, excepting a 3-acre tract commencing 30 rods n of sw cor of se qr	6500

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

United States to Rosamund [illegible], 80 acres.

United States to Thomas Oakley, 40 acres.

Programme for Memorial Day.

General Order No. 2.

All comrades of Colorado Springs Post No. 22, will assemble at Grand Army hall, May 31st, 1886, at 8 o'clock a. m., when the post will form, and, together with Company A, National Guards and Ladies Relief corps No. 4, march to the D. & N. O. depot to take the train at 9 o'clock sharp, for Evergreen cemetery, returning at 11.50 a. m. The post will re-assemble at Grand Army hall at 1.30 a. m., when the process on will form on Huerfano street, right of column resting on Nevada avenue, as follows:

Music
Company A, National Guards.
Colorado Springs Post, No. 22.
Other Organized Societies.
Orator of the Day.
Mayor and City Council, and Citizens.

Line of march will be from Huerfano street south to Cucharas, west to Tejon street, north to Pike's Peak avenue, east to Nevada, north to Platte avenue, west to Tejon, and south to the opera house, where special services including a memorial address will be held. Officer of the day, L. C. Dana, is hereby detailed as marshal, and will form the procession at 1.30 p. m. and move under direction of the Post commander. By order of J. B. WELLS,

OTIS REMICK, Adj't. Post Com'dr.

"Humpty-Dumpty."

Speaking of Tony Denier's "Humpty-Dumpty" company which will appear at the opera house Monday evening the Denver Evening Times has the following to say: Denier's "Humpty-Dumpty" is the same ludicrous, droll performance as in the good old days of old, when it was fresher and younger before the public. It has been "on the wall" for a good many days, but it has not yet gotten "stale." The first performance of the engagement drew an excellent house last evening, of all ages, from the young ones in arms to the bald headed veteran. The little ones were astounded, the youth delighted and the adults were entertained. Dave's clown is a splendid make up and his pantomimes are most expressive. Miss Dave, as Columbine, is fairly pretty and quite active. Leonard, as Harlequin, was agile. This clown's brother's Pantaloon was droll and he proved a strong support to Dave. The specialty performances were strong, especially that of the Goodman family in their musical specialties. The horizontal bar work was expert and as entertaining as this sort of performance ever is. Bevillo's legerdemain was clever, while Eldorado proved one of the most skillful of jugglers. Miss Holloway sang well and made a pleasant impression as a soubrette."

MARKET DAY.

A Large Turnout and a Very Creditable Parade.

Co-operation of Business Men Lends to its Success.

Firms that Turned Out and What They Displayed.

Colorado Springs yesterday observed the May market day, and an event of considerable importance it was, too. Early in the morning people began to come in from the country, and sometime before the hour set for the starting and regardless of the exceedingly hot sun the streets were fairly well crowded with people both on foot and in carriages. This was the second market day that has been held in Colorado Springs; the first one having occurred on April 27. It was demonstrated on this occasion that the business men were willing to co-operate in making these market days successful and of much importance and benefit to the city. Yesterday the merchants and business men generally seemed to vie with each other in making creditable displays.

Promptly at ten o'clock the different conveyances that were to participate in the parade began to assemble at the intersection of Tejon and Cucharas streets and were formed in line by Mr. Tom Simmons, who acted as marshal. The line of march started out in the following order. Ex-Mayor Barnes driving a handsome new Studebaker phaeton, on either side of which was the firm's card. Next came the band, followed by a brand new phaeton handsomely decorated with the national colors and upon banners on either side was the word "Republic." Editor Crawford and Mr. Goudy occupied the vehicle. Mr. A. Hemenway, the south end grocer, was next represented, with his delivery wagon which was loaded down with domestic and fancy groceries. Following was the firm of Perkins & Holbrook with a display of shoes and clothing neatly arranged in a platform spring wagon. Mr. Enquest, the Huerfano street upholsterer, then came with an assortment of his wares and a hair picking machine in operation.

At the intersection of Huerfano and Tejon streets the GAZETTE joined the parade, leading off with seven bicycle riders in line with Captain Ferrin of the Bicycle club in charge. Each rider in turn carried a banner on which were painted letters constituting the word GAZETTE. Closely following came four large platform wagons drawn by eight horses. These wagons represented the job and bindery departments in operation. Wagon No. 1 contained a Hickok ruler turning out bill heads, which were immediately sent to the press wagon. On Wagon No. 2 Foreman Noble and his assistants were engaged in forwarding blank books, and there was also a perforating machine in operation. Carried from the seat of this wagon was a large banner on one side of which was a crayon sketch of the GAZETTE, and the inscription, "GAZETTE; founded in 1872." Upon the other side was a crayon sketch of the 1st and 4th pages of the GAZETTE. This crayon work attracted much attention and was done by Charles Craig.

The room on the third wagon was taken up entirely by two Gordon presses which were kept busy from the start to the conclusion of the parade turning out specimens of work that were distributed through the crowd. The fourth and last wagon contained four cases, at each one of which a man was busily engaged in setting up copy, while in the centre was the imposing stone, on which the foreman was locking up the forms. A conspicuous and almost indispensable figure on the wagon was the devil, who was making himself generally useful. The honor of making this creditable display on the part of the GAZETTE belongs entirely to Mr. J. M. Bolton, the foreman of the job and press rooms, and to Mr. J. G. Noble, the foreman of the bindery.

In the wake of the GAZETTE came Fairley Bros., they being represented by two wagons, one having an assortment of handsomely upholstered parlor furniture, and the other a chamber set and some fine paintings. Next came P. A. McCurdy with a big red boot as a good advertisement of the business he is engaged in; and then H. T. O'Brien's attractive delivery wagon with an assortment of whips, harness, etc., and W. S. Collins & Co.'s delivery wagon with an assortment of groceries and provisions. Mr. D. Ashby with a plain banner gave notice that his closing out sale would last but three days longer, and Giddings Bros. followed with a pyramid of carpets in his delivery wagon.

William Bush's pioneer bakery was represented by his delivery wagon and McCoy & Ralston, the east grocers, in the same way. George Goldacker hopped the boys' barber in his moving barber chair greatly to the amusement of the spectators. Nichols & Long made a good display of groceries in their delivery wagon, and A. D. Crague & Co. operated their big coffee mill as the process on passed along.

Mr. A. L. Gingham had his camera, turned on the long string of conveyances ahead of him, and was followed by Mayor Dow's large platform wagon, on which were very neatly arranged, trunks, clothing, neckwear, etc. Haynes & Fisher's dray loaded down with flour and grain came next, then a wagon containing a White sewing machine, operated by the agent of the company, Mr. Downer. L. Hemmer turned out some well made saddles in an express wagon; McCoy & Co. a peanut roaster and some confectionery, and Thomas Hughes his delivery wagon and famous [illegible] rig. Noseiros' new landau and [illegible] caught the eyes of everybody, and G. S. Barnes & Son made considerable noise with one of Osborne's self-binding reapers which annoyed Mr. Hue[illegible]'s fine Herefords. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] bells and some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] banners and handkerchiefs attracted considerable attention. Mr. McCormack had his artificial stone business represented by his delivery wagon and Daniels & Whalen, of the opera house clothing store, by a carriage upon both sides of which were large banners containing the firm's ad.

Mr. John Lennox made a very unique and attractive display of furniture on a large dray overhung by a canopy with large banners on either side. O. Palmer protected the procession with his copper tube lightning rods, and Bacon & Carr's handsome mare "Beauty" caught the eyes of the ladies. Mr. Eph Barker took a short ride with his sledge hammer in hand, and Manager Nye could not let the opportunity pass by to advertise "the best show of the season," Humpty-Dumpty.

J. E. Hundley and Simmons & Co turned out some fine livery conveyances. The rear was brought up with J. C. Loomis' Clyde stallion, T. H. Johnson's English Shire, Cleveland Bay and Hambletonian and J. E. Hundley's Hambletonian.

Immediately after the parade there was a sale of buggies, horses, cows, provisions, etc. at Simmons & Co.'s barn.

COLORADO METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Weather Report for the Week from May 13 to May 19 Inclusive.

The rise of the barometer which had begun during the week preceding, continued through the first half of the week now to be described and reached a climax at some stations in the north part of the state on Sunday, the 16th, at others, situated further south, on the following day. For the remainder of the week the barometer continued high, a very gradual decline extending into the following week; but here again the reports of the stations do not show the same features, the diminution of pressure being uninterrupted in the north, while in the south there was a rise on the 19th, which at some places exceeded the height attained at the previous maximum. The rainfall, within the state, so far as indicated by the records of either of the stations included in the following tables, or of the D. & R. G. railway's stations, was confined to the first two days of the week, the 13th and 14th, but at Santa Fe, there was a shower on the 19th also. The amount was everywhere light. The temperature was below that of last week, until the 18th and 19th, having fallen to a minimum on the 16th. Frosts occurred over a considerable area on the morning of that and the following day.

Another new station is introduced in our tables this week. All persons who are willing to take regularly notes of the weather are invited to assist the association, and on communicating with the director of observations at Colorado Springs will be furnished with blank forms for use in recording and with all needed information. No instrumental outfit beyond a thermometer and a cheap rain-gauge is demanded, and even the latter is not essential.

TABLE A.

STATIONS.	Altitude.	OBSERVERS
Platte Basin—		
Alma	10,300	W. H. Powless‡
Denver	5,294	Sergt. J. J. Gilligan§ (a)
Arkansas Basin.		
Husted		E. P. Moon.
Colo. Springs	6,100	F. H. Loud§ (b)
Westcliffe	7,80[illegible]	A. Comstock, M. D.‡
Pueblo	4,686	F. H. Lay, M. D.‡
Trinidad	6,07[illegible]	Miss N. Yocum.
Ranch near Sanborn		R. H. Seldomridge.
Hugo	5,068	L. B. Perkins, M. D.
W. Las Animas	3,899	T. H. Brandenburg (a)
Dodge City, Ks.	2,517	J. E. Lanenette (a)
Rio Grande B'sin		
Santa Fe, N. M.	7,026	
Western Colo.		
Glenwood Sps.	5,750	W. L. Dorland, M. D.
Montrose	5,825	Sergt. T. C. Collins. (a)
Fort Lewis	8,500	Capt. T. A. Cunningham§ (c)

‡ Member Colorado Meteorological Association.
§ Director Colorado Meteorological Association.
(a) U. S. Signal Station.
(b) Colorado College.
(c) U. S. Army Post.

TABLE B.

MEAN DAILY TEMPERATURE.

Date	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Mean
Alma	66.5	29.7	36.0	36.8	39.5	47.7	45.5	38.8
Denver	54.7	46.5	57.2	56.0	62.6	65.5	70.8	59.1
Husted (a)	60.0	41.0	51.0	49.0	51.0	59.0	58.[illegible]	52.7
Colo. Springs	59.5	41.8	57.0	56.5	58.5	62.5	66.2	57.4
Westcliffe	46.[illegible]	37.0	47.0	48.5	54.[illegible]	59.5	62.0	50.4
Pueblo	60.2	49.3	64.5	62.5	64.2	37.5	67.5	62.2
Trinidad	63.0	43.0	55.0	56.5	58.5	63.0	65.5	57.6
Ranch near Sanborn	60.2	47.8	60.0	56.2	58.0	66.3	65.7	59.2
Hugo	68.0	58.0	59.5	59.3	63.5	65.[illegible]	71.7	63.6
W. L. Animas (b)	61.2	52.5	56.4	59.5	59.8	64.	66.9	61.2
Dodge City, (b)	68.8	50.6	66.5	58.8	58.9	66.[illegible]	65.7	60.8
Santa Fe, (b)	53.[illegible]	45.7	49.6	53.5	51.7	61.3	53.[illegible]	54.4
Glen. Springs	54.[illegible]	52.5	59.7	61.8	47.7	68.[illegible]	70.7	62.1
Montrose (b)	49.3	45.1	48.9	52.3	57.7	60.[illegible]	34.4	51.1
Fort Lewis	39.5	41.5	46.8	52.0	53.5	57.	8[illegible]	50.0

Daily means, unless otherwise stated, are means of readings at 7 a. m., 2 p. m. and 9 p. m. with double weight assigned to the evening observation.

a. Mean of highest and lowest observed readings.

b. Mean of readings at 5.00 a. m., 1.00 p. m. and 9.00 p. m., Denver time.

TABLE C.

CLOUDINESS AND RAINFALL.

Date	Clouds 13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Rainfall Amt.	Date.
Alma	2	13	21	7	2	[illegible]	3	0	[illegible]
Denver	3	16	18	13	5	0	4	0.0	1[illegible]
Husted								0.1[illegible]	14
Colorado Springs	23	15	19	15	6	5	3	0.1[illegible]	1[illegible]
Westcliffe*	20	16	8	0	0	0	0		
Pueblo	21	20	9	8	2	2	4	0.0	14
Trinidad	0	15	0	0	0	0	0		14
Ranch near Sanborn	6	16	18	10	6	5	1	0.01	14
Hugo	15	14	[illegible]	5	5	2	1		
West Las Animas	1	2	10	15	5	6	0	—*	14
Dodge City, Kansas	30	20	[illegible]	24	0	4	0	0 15 13 11	16
Santa Fe, N. M.	24	8	11	2	4	3	9	0 (9	14 19
Glenwood Springs	2	12	9	4	1	0	0		13 14
Montrose	2	16	6	2	4	0	2	0.30	13 14
Fort Lewis	23	3	15	2	4	4	7	0.16	13

Cloudiness is estimated on a scale of 30.

*Amount inappreciable

Rainfall is measured in inches and hundredths.

F. H. LOUD.

Colorado College Meteorological Observatory Colorado Springs, May 18, 1886.

From Friday's Daily

College Notes.

Examinations will be completed to-day.

N. E. West has charge of the college pasture.

The Misses Marden are expected home next month.

F. W. Manning will start for Massachusetts in June.

Miss May Stewart is teaching school in Pueblo county.

The Pickett brothers have been heard from at Cañon Largo.

The Misses Wickard will visit Kansas about the middle of June.

Messrs. Hastings and Sawayama will spend the vacation in this city.

E. S. Gould left on Wednesday for Leadville where he will spend the summer.

Percy Hagerman anticipates visiting his grandfather in Michigan this summer.

Miss Susie Bean will spend her vacation in the White Mountains and at Long Branch.

R. D. McLeod will leave next week for Leadville where he expects to run an engine.

There will be a meeting of the trustees on Tuesday to consider the applications for diplomas and certificates.

Prof. S. H. Stone will shortly leave for Maine to complete his field work on the Government Geological survey.

Bert Campbell will spend some time in Manitou Springs hoping by the use of the mineral water to benefit his health.

Judge Severy is in Leadville presenting the cause of the college to the Arkansas Valley Association of Congregational churches.

Copies of the new catalogue of Colorado college will be distributed at the opera house Wednesday evening and can be had by applying to Prof. Wm. Strieby.

Prof. G. N. Marden, who for the past year and a half has been canvassing the east in behalf of the college treasury, has been so successful that the college is a most entirely out of debt.

The Phoenix Literary society will give a banquet at the college on Thursday evening, June 3, which will be participated in by the members of the society and a large number of invited guests.

Although the arrangement committee for the Phoenix supper are performing their work with great secrecy, some rumors of cold tea have leaked out. A song entitled "Only three Grains of Corn" has been suggested.

Mr. E. D. Perkins, who studied assaying in the college last year, has charge of a very successful mine in Pinos Altos, Grant county, N. M. He is also running a mill and has the reputation of being a very reliable assayer.

E. A. Rider expects to go south next week.

The Shakesperian burlesque to be given by four young ladies at the Phoenix entertainment on Monday evening has received very careful preparation and will be one of the most enjoyable exercises of the evening.

A number of the students under the escort of Professors Stone and Wickard visited the Manitou Grand Caverns last Saturday, by the invitation of Mr. George Snider. After exploring the many wonders of this beautiful cave, and listening to earnest treatises by Prof. Stone the party picnicked in Ute pass and returned home by the Garden of the Gods.

The commencement exercises will be held in the opera house on Wednesday, June 2, at 7.30 p. m. These will include orations by the two classical graduates, an address by an eminent Denver attorney, and statements of the financial condition and prospects of the college. The arrangements for the programme are not completed, but the latest draft is as follows:

Music
Invocation
Music
Oration .... Miss Agnes Caldwell
Oration .... Fred W. Manning
Music
Address .... Hon. Edward O. Wolcott
Music
Financial Statement of the Trustees .... Judge J. B. Severy
Statement of Work and Prospects in the East .... Prof. G. N. Marden
Presentation of Diplomas and Certificates
Music
Benediction

On the same evening a reception will be given the graduating class by the faculty for the students and a few of their friends.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The first of the commencement week exercises is the baccalaureate sermon, which will be delivered Sunday, May 30th, by Prof. Geo. N. Marden. Mr. Marden will arrive from the east this morning, when the hour and place will be decided upon.

The annual exhibition of the Phoenix literary society will take place on Monday evening at the college chapel. The following excellent programme will be presented:

Invocation .... Rev. G. E. Merril.
Annual Address, "A Model College" .... Fred Schuyler
Music, "Midsummer Night's Dream" .... College Orchestra
Oration, "Our Equality" .... J. R. Finlay
Vocal Solo .... Miss J. L. Marden
Essay, "The Frivolous in History" .... Miss J. M. Rowe
Music,—Galop .... College Orchestra
Oration, "Monuments" .... H. D. Campbell
Vocal Solo
Shakesperian Burlesque, "The Ladies Speak at Last."

The subject of Mr. E. L. Ragan's closing lecture to-morrow night will be Ramblings in Rome.

Market day was a big success and the display made by our business men was a very creditable one.

The teachers' quarterly examination will begin to-day at the office of the county superintendent of schools.

The Alamo house has been repainted and in the panels upon either side are excellent paintings of the hotel.

Messrs. W. S. Mees and W. L. Foster yesterday filed their official bonds as deputy assessors at the county clerk's office.

Any young man or boy can secure a job as carrier on horse route by applying to R. H. Taylor, circulator Daily GAZETTE.

A large number of Colorado Springs people are taking advantage of the cheap fares now in force to visit Colorado's metropolis.

Even on the Divide where the ranchmen had abundance of snow to help them out they begin to feel the immediate need of rain.

The sale of reserved seats for "Humpty-Dumpty" will begin to-morrow morning. Usual prices of admission will be charged.

Assistant Chief Ferrin in the absence of Chief Engineer Stovell at Denver is awake to his duty and always on the alert in case of fire.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INTERESTS.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

OFFICERS:

President—Bernard Gupin.
Vice President—James O. Phillips.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Dr. W. L. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.
Round-up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips.
Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Dennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically, Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $2.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattlemen and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members

ROUND-UP REGULATIONS.

The round-up of District No. 6 will meet at Nepesta, on the Arkansas river, June 1, work up the river to the mouth of Rains creek, work up Rains creek to its head; thence to Carpenter's, on Squirrel creek, and from there to Chico Basin; cross back to Twin Banks on the Arkansas and up to Pueblo, up the Fountain to Rock Creek, working Rock creek, then to Dry water holes, thence to Crow's Roost, thence to Big Springs, thence to Homer Stark's, thence to O. Z. post office on the Sandy; up Sandy to its head, then to J. O. Phillips on the head of Bijou, thence on the Divide to the head of Monument creek; down Monument to Colorado Springs, then to Jimmy's camp. Peter Dennis is hereby appointed captain of the round up.

JULIEN GAMMON,
J. O. PHILLIPS,
Round-up Commissioners.

A circular has been issued by the executive committee of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association stating that on account of the financial condition of the association it will not be necessary to levy an assessment in order to pay the expenses of a rider south of the Arkansas river. The circular also states that the committee is about to publish a brand book with new cuts, and requests each member to send his principal brand to the secretary before May 29th. Now would be a good time for members to join to obtain the benefits of this book. The dues are only $2.50 per annum.

From Thursday's Daily.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

While Attempting to Kindle a Fire With Kerosene Mrs. Robbins Loses Her Life.

One of the most unfortunate and horrible accidents that has happened in this locality for a long time occurred at Manitou yesterday morning about nine o'clock. The facts gathered are as follows: Yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Perry Robbins who resided in what is known as the White house just this side of the Manitou depot arose at the usual hour and ate their morning meal, after which Mr. Robbins departed from home for his day's work. Shortly before nine o'clock Mrs. Robbins left her two children, one five and the other six years of age, with a family living in the same building, saying that she had a big washing to do and did not want to be bothered with them. Very soon afterward smoke was seen issuing from the windows of the house by Engineer Goulet, of the Manitou train, who immediately sounded a general alarm. Upon going to the house the interior of the room was found a blaze and Mrs. Robbins lying upon the floor with the clothes burned entirely from her body and the flesh burned almost to a crisp from head to foot. She was immediately removed from the room to another part of the building but died very shortly afterward, after having suffered the utmost agony imaginable. The firemen who by this time turned out in force gave their attention to saving the building, and although there was not enough hose to reach the building, they by forming a bucket brigade succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was sustained, the interior of the room only being scorched and the windows broken by the heat. It was plainly evident that Mrs. Robbins had attempted to kindle up the fire by the use of the kerosene can, and while in the act the can exploded with the result above detailed. Mrs. Robbins was from the island of Jamaica and has been a resident of Manitou for ten years or more. The funeral of the unfortunate victim will take place at Manitou to-day.

Early Closing.

We, the undersigned dry goods merchants of Colorado Springs, do hereby agree to close our places of business from May 26, 1886, to November 1, 1886, at 7.30 p. m., and from November 1, 1886, to May 1, 1887, at 6.30 p. m., except Saturday nights when we will close at 8.30 and from December 20 to January 1, 1887, will keep open late for the accommodation of those wishing to purchase holiday goods.

GIDDINGS BROS.,
EDWARD FERRIS,
N. O. JOHNSON,
COLORADO SPRINGS, May 26, 1886.

Mr. C. E. Aiken has gone east on a business trip. He will remain absent about six weeks.

Denny, Rice & Co. of Boston advertise in the GAZETTE that they will receive and sell Colorado wool on commission. They offer the El Paso County bank as reference.

Rev. J. B. Gregg and Rev. J. S. Black will deliver the addresses at the opera house Memorial day.

A. Von Veechten, who has been in the city all winter, leaves for his home in Albany, New York, to-day. He will return again in the fall.

Governor Eaton, who expected to have gone home on Tuesday night, remained over until yesterday and spent the morning in calling on his friends about town, and incidentally in his list the GAZETTE sanctum.

The mailing clerks at the postoffice tell us that the pamphlets on Colorado Springs and Manitou now being mailed require a two-cent stamp. Many are now lying in the office for want of sufficient postage.

The Anchers Arrivals—S. Storm, Racine; M. Metz, F. Nathan, Robert West, Chicago; Sam Jack, jr., Memphis; Wm. Gouldo, Chicago; L. E. Hagan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Emil Seifert, W. H. Nimmo, Denver.

There was considerable of a stir at Manitou on Tuesday over a man who started for Pike's Peak with two companions from whom he got separated. He turned up again yesterday, however, after having accomplished the ascent.

Mr. A. E. Nichols of the Cliff house tells us that he has done better this month than ever before during the month of May since he has been in the hotel business at Manitou. He looks for big travel during the summer months.

Rev. L. P. Case, Judge Severy, Mrs. S. J. Pickett, Mrs. F. M. Dean, Prof. D. A. Walker and Fred N. Meserve, delegates to the Arkansas Valley association of Congregational churches, left on the noon train for Leadville yesterday.

Mr. A. E. Ames offers his valuable ranch, ten miles south of Colorado Springs, for sale. He has 1200 acres of deeded land, good ranges and abundance of water. Inquire in the GAZETTE office or address as advertisement.

The time set by law for the return to the assessor of tax schedules having arrived, the assessor will from this date make up a list of those who have not been made by the parties themselves. To prevent any errors every one interested is requested to call at his office and examine their schedules.

By the order of Mayor Dow the citizens of Manitou Springs are allowed to use the hydrant water for sprinkling their lawns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week between the hours of 5 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Sunday from 5 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 8 in the evening.

Mr. J. E. Gardner is doing some fine painting on a new wagonette for the Iron Springs hotel at Manitou. The conveyance is entirely a home production, Mr. S. M. Davis having done the wood work, Mr. T. F. C. Force the iron work and Mr. T. O'Brien the trimming. The workmanship would do credit to any city.

The third lecture in Mr. H. H. Ragan's course was given at the opera house last evening, there being a larger audience present than at either of the two previously given, thus showing that they are increasing in interest and thoroughly appreciated. Mr. Ragan's subject last night was "Here and there in London" and was pronounced by many the most interesting yet given by him. Next and closing lecture of the course will be given on Saturday night, on which occasion the subject selected will be "Lamplings in Rome."

In speaking of the attraction that is to appear at the opera house next Monday evening, the Baltimore Sun says: "The Tony Denier's Pantomime company is the most thoroughly organized and equipped combination of its kind now on the road, and its performances are all new and well executed. The troupe is very large, and none but strictly first-class artists are employed in any one of its departments. Many pieces of startling intricacy are for the first time introduced by them, and as for the clowns their work is simply wonderful, and altogether unique of its kind. No pains has been spared to have some really and effectively select piece, and the result is sure to be an entertainment of rare and excellent merit."

From Friday's Daily.

Messrs. J. G. Wells and F. N. White head came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt last night where they have been attending the races.

There will be a meeting of the B. F. Crowell hose company at eight o'clock this evening. It is important that all members should be present.

More fine horses have been brought to Colorado Springs this spring than ever before, and new turnouts are seen upon the street almost every day.

The last of the Ragan lectures course will be given at the opera house to-morrow evening. The subject of the lecture will be "Lamplings in Rome."

It threatens to rain every day but as yet we have had but a few drops at a time. A steady 24 hours rain would be of inestimable value to the ranchmen.

The Alberg-Morrison company, who have been rusticating at Manitou since Sunday, left yesterday for Central, where they expected to open last night.

The Pike's Peak railway is not as yet thoroughly well open for travel to the summit, although a number have accomplished the ascent already but not without considerable difficulty.

After the engagement on next Monday night at the opera house Manager Nye has nothing booked until August 14th, when Modjeska comes, and the chances are that the house will be closed during the greater part of that period.

Mr. A. S. Moore arrived in the city yesterday after an absence of eight months spent in New York state and Georgia. He expects to return to Buffalo, New York, where his family now resides.

Messrs. McMillan & Kirkpatrick were busy yesterday putting their range in position at the Delmonico restaurant. They expect to open up this evening with a complimentary supper to the fire department.

In conversation with County Assessor Perkins the other day Governor Eaton said that the state had no reason to complain about the assessment of El Paso county for it was always carefully and promptly made.

The demand for furnished houses for the summer months continues to increase, thus indicating that the season will be an especially lively one at Manitou. There is also more of a demand than there is a supply.

Rev. Mr. Mackey, of Pueblo, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived in the city yesterday evening. Mr. Mackey will return to Pueblo within a few days, leaving his family to spend the summer in Colorado Springs.

Sheriff Dana, on a telegram from Denver, arrested on the south bound Thunderbolt last evening a man named Jack Jess who is wanted in Denver for the larceny of $80. The Denver authorities were telegraphed to that he was here in custody.

A large number of Colorado Springs young folks went to Manitou last night to witness the polo game at the rink and indulge in an hour's skating, a pleasure that is not afforded them in Colorado Springs since the old rink was turned into a livery stable.

Manager Walker, of Nell Prentice & Co's branch office in this city, has on the books of the New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado Springs daily papers for the benefit of those desiring to consult the grain, provision and stock markets.

Among arrivals—J. Cotberg, Fountain City; A. D. Pope, ranch; G. E. Pope, Boston, Mass; W. L. Kiehn, Leavenworth; Gus Decker, Manitou; Mrs. A. Postewait, Miss Nettie Postewait, Cameron, Mo.; A. Cisber, St. Louis, Frank Schutz, jr., St. Louis, Mo.; R. O. Ola, Georgetown, Colo.; J. G. Weeks, Denver; Mrs. Twemlie and daughter, Mississippi; Mrs. General Adams, Manitou; G. A. Badencriver, Chicago; D. V. Wilson, Rusted, Colo.

We stated in yesterday's GAZETTE that Messrs. McMillan & Kirkpatrick would open the Delmonico restaurant with a complimentary supper to the fire department in recognition of the efforts they put forth in saving Mr. McMillan's building from destruction some years ago. This supper will be given to-night at 8 o'clock promptly and all members of the department are requested to assemble at the City hall that hour and go to the restaurant in a body.

The annual meeting of the W. S. Jackson hose company for the election of officers was held in the company's room last night and the following were selected: Foreman, Matt. E. Wilbur; 1st assistant, Ben Jackson; 2d assistant, W. L. D. Kerr; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Pearce. It was decided by a vote that the company would not turn out in the Memorial day parade from the fact that a number expected to be absent from the city and others could not turn out as the business houses would not be closed.

Mrs. Annie D. Cooper, says the Woman's Journal, is among the most extensive breeders of fine horses in the state of Colorado. She is said to superintend her farm with the knowledge and care that might be the envy of many men in the vocation. She holds regular sales once or twice a year, at which time she offers one hundred or more horses of grades from the ordinary to the best that can be found in the state. She is the only lady engaged in that business, so far as known, and she has been highly successful.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Forestry congress will take place in Denver in the month of September, probably from the 16th to the 18th. With this meeting the congress will for the first time move out of the sphere of the eastern wooded states over the treeless plains to the western border, and problems and conditions will be presented which have hitherto received but a passing glance in the discussions of the congress. All persons expecting to attend the meeting should notify Bernard E. Fernow, secretary, at Washington, D. C.

The following quotations of Chicago and New York markets, as received by the Pike's Peak wires for May 27, are furnished us by Nell, Prentice & Co.:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
June Wheat	74¼	75	73½	73⅝
June Corn	36	36	35½	35⅝
June Pork	8 15½	8.22½	8.12½	8.25½
June Lard	5 95	5 97	5 80	5 87
Oil	65½	65½	64½	64½

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending May 26, 1886.

Alexander, Mollie,	Mansfield, Josiah,
Andrews, Mrs M L—2,	McDermitt, Miss Rosa,
Baker, W A,	Mullen, Mrs C,
Bartlett, Fannie,	Pottitrew, Joseph,
Bierc, Marion A,	Runcieter, E A,
Campbell, H D,	Thurman, Nora—6,
Core, Frank,	Walker, Geo L,
Cowanes, Mrs,	Westerlund, J,
George, Emile,	Worrell, W J,
Hurley, John,	

FOREIGN.

Arnold, E P,	Schark, Florence,
Dowling, Kate.	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE M. D.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings in the dead world. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, to whom a bottle of Parker's Tonic would do more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever used.

Benton's Hair Grower.

Are you BALD, are you becoming BALD, are you not want to be BALD, are you troubled with DANDRUFF, or ITCHING of the scalp, should use Benton's Hair Grower. EIGHTY PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years, we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

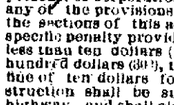
The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH.

When the skin is very tough and hard, and the follicles apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the partially in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately.

Price, Single strength $1.00; Double strength $2.00. Triple strength, $3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it prepaid on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,
Cleveland, O.
Sold by Jos. Johnson, Colorado Springs.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

CANDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders hair from growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at Lee Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

dsutw-19-1y

Notice.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER,
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, May 24, 1886.

The commissioners of El Paso county, Colorado, call the attention of all persons to the following portion of the laws passed by the last general assembly of the state of Colorado and instruct me to say that its provisions will be strictly enforced:

E. J. EATON,
County Clerk.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. That section thirty six of an act, entitled "An act concerning roads and highways," and to repeal acts of the general assembly of the state of Colorado, entitled "An act concerning roads and public highways," approved March 22d, 1877, and an act to amend chapter eighty-eight of the General Laws, approved February 18th, 1879, being general section 2388 of the general statutes of the state of Colorado, approved March 9th, 1883, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 36. No person or persons or corporation, shall erect any fence, house or other structure, or dig pits or holes in or upon any highway, or place thereon any stones, timber, trees, or any obstruction whatsoever, and no person or persons or corporation shall tear down, burn or otherwise damage any bridge of any highway, or cause waste water, or the water from any ditch, road, drain or flume or other place, to flow in or upon any road or highway, so as to damage the same, and any such person or persons or corporation so offending or violating any of the provisions of this section, or any of the sections of this act for which there is no specific penalty provided, shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10), nor more than three hundred dollars (300), for each offense, and a like fine of ten dollars for each day that such obstruction shall be suffered to remain in said highway, and shall also be liable to any person or persons, or corporation, in a civil action, for any damages resulting therefrom; and it shall be the duty of the road overseer in the district in which such violation shall occur, to prosecute any person or persons, corporation or corporations violating the provisions of this act.

e 25-d-1 e-29-w-3

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLORADO,
May 19th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Pueblo, Colo., on June 30th, 1886, viz:

George Macklin, D. S. No. 9356, for the southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section 36, township 13 south range 65 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Nat Wilson, Frank E. Johnston, J. L. Maude and G. E. Hayes, all of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

Also, the following named party, who will make proof before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colo., on June 30th, 1886, viz:

Lewis A. Schamp, D. S. No. 8692, for the southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 26; east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter of section 35, township 13 south, range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Isaac Davis and Ned Hewitt, of Manitou P. O., Colo.; J. H. Morgan and S. J. Patterson, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD,
Register.

we22-6

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the estate of Sydney Heath deceased, notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 28th day of June, A. D., 1886, being one of the regular days of the June term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Henry Le B Wills, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator de bonis non with the will annexed. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, May 19th, 1886.

HENRY LE B WILLS,
Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Sydney Heath, deceased.

we-22-5
Campbell & McIntyre, attorneys.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO,
May 27th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on July 6th, 1886, viz: Joseph A. Corbaugh, D. S. 0,83 for the southwest quarter of section 8, township 14 south, range 66 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Jennings, Mary A Jennings, Nora W. Weaver and A. P. Barnabe, all of Franceville P. O., Colo.

WM. BAYARD,
Register.

we29-6

WRITING PAPER

WRITING PAPER AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

OUR STOCK

Consisting of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SOFT, FELT and STRAW HATS, BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

IS NOW COMPLETE!

We believe it is exactly what the public want. The goods were bought low and we propose selling them closer than ever for cash in hand. Give us a call and we will convince you of this fact. We carry the

Best Goods in the Market,

—SUCH AS—

FARGO'S BOOTS AND SHOES, every Pair Warranted.
JNO. B. STETSON'S HATS, Stetson's Best Quality Nutria Sombreros just Opened.
"JAY'S BEST EM" OVERALLS, Sewed with Silk and Riveted.
CALIFORNIA OVERSHIRTS AND CLOTHING.
KOYARGE AND BEAN SHOES.
DANDEE'S RUBBER BOOTS.

All the above at lower prices for cash than any house in Colorado. Call early.

W. W. WISHON.

dwe-15-1mo

Denver and Rio Grande Railway

THE Scenic Route of the World

Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo with the Central Pacific at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches extend to all the Principal Cities, Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Lands, Stock Regions and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. Solid trains, with PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPERS, through without change between

Denver and Ogden,
Denver and Leadville,
Denver and Kansas City

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Sleepers, Prompt Time, Sure Connections AND FAST TIME.

E. T. JEFFERY, General Superintendent, Denver.
E. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager.
A. K. HOOPER, General Pass. and Ticket Agt.

DENVER COLO

TAKE THE CHICAGO WABASH ROUTE FOR ALL POINTS EAST

SOLID TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN KANSAS CITY, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, DETROIT, TOLEDO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Branch Lines to all important cities not on the direct routes.
The Finest Car Service in the world, including the latest and best Buffet and Boudoir Sleeping Cars, elegant Reclining Chair Cars (FREE); comfortable Coaches and the most magnificent Dining Cars on the continent.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT assured to all who travel via the WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Send for maps, time tables, etc., to
F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

F. M. HAMPSON
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

Wanted.

—AT—

THIS OFFICE

Chicago & Alton R.R.

Palace Dining Cars
Palace Reclining Chair Cars
Palace Sleeping Cars.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO & KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

THE MOST DIRECT AND POPULAR LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

No Transfer of Passengers, KANSAS CITY & ST. LOUIS, OF ANY CLASS BETWEEN KANSAS CITY & CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO.

Union Depots in EAST ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and CHICAGO,

NO OTHER LINE RUNS

PALACE DINING CARS,

To or from KANSAS CITY. Meals equal to those served in any First-Class Hotel, only 75 cents.

PALACE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

The finest in the world are run on all Through Trains, day and night, without change, and FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS

The finest, best and safest in use anywhere.

Ask the Ticket Agent for and see that your Tickets read via

"C. A. & A. R. R."

For Maps, Time Tables, and all information, address

FRANK G. ACKLEY,
Western Traveling Agent,
95 Larimer Street, Barclay Building, Denver, Col.
D. BOWES, General Western Passenger Agent,
Northwest Corner Ninth and Delaware Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

J. C. McMULLIN, Vice President, Chicago, Ill.
JAMES CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.
C. H. CHAPELL, General Manager, Chicago, Ill.
GEO. J. CHARLTON, Ass't Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

GOOD BOOK

FOR STRANGERS AND INVALIDS:

DENVER AND THE PARKS.

Price 25c. For sale by

Jones Printed Stationery Co

LEADVILLE PROBLEMS.

Experience of Recent Years in the Carbonate Field

Which Have Given Assurance of a Prosperous Future

And Upset Early Theories by Practical Demonstration.

LEADVILLE, May 23d, 1886.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

In 1880 the average Leadville citizen would have felt quite happy in the assurance that the camp would hold up its output to a million a month for six years to follow. A few mining men were hopeful, but the apparent collapse of certain leading mines and the limited knowledge of the conditions of ore deposition then prevalent, combined to foster doubts and apprehensions which were only dissipated by the reassuring experiences of subsequent years. To-day the revolution in public opinion is complete and everybody rests easy in the firm belief that the camp has a long and prosperous life before it. This belief is not alone warranted by the fact that the production of the camp has been well maintained. Indeed, this fact by itself would have no great significance as to the future, were it unaccompanied by the disclosures of the great variety and unexpected extent of the ore-bearing formations of the camp that have followed unceasingly in the wake of exploration. These disclosures have frequently been surprises, but have one by one added to the possibilities of the future and extended the area of promising ground.

The original discoveries of carbonate ores were made on the limestone outcroppings of Rock, Iron and Carbonate hills, where the conditions were apparently all alike. The ore was found resting upon the limestone, whose dip and strike seemed regular. The overlying rock was porphyry. So decided was the impression that these conditions must obtain, in order to insure success in prospecting in this camp, that George Fryer was laughed at for making a location on the irregular wash-mounds of Fryer hill early in the spring of 1878. George soon turned the laugh on the scoffers and demonstrated the untenableness of the first theory. Here was carbonate ore in immense irregular deposits, more or less associated with limestone, but frequently unconformable to it and even lying upon quartzite beds surrounded with porphyry. The ore was exceptionally rich and the Little Pittsburg, Little Chief and Chrysolite crazed the country with their wonderful production. Thus far only carbonate ores, as a rule, had been found, and it was supposed that the product of the camp would consist almost exclusively of these; but the discovery of the exceedingly rich bromo-chloride and horn silver ores of the Robert E. Lee, on East Fryer, proved the existence of large and distinct bodies of dry silver ores—ores carrying no lead. Here also was demonstrated the fact that ore bodies existed at the plane of contact between white and grey porphyries, entirely dissociated from limestone. Original theories were approaching dissolution.

Then came the great revulsion. Foreign capital withdrew largely and the camp was thrown upon its own resources. Prospecting was greatly curtailed. New conditions developed less rapidly, but the spirit and enterprise of the camp itself were irrepressible and the work went on, surely if slowly. It had been a question whether the ore chutes of Carbonate and Iron hills would extend through the hills to the eastward. Deep shafts were sunk, at great expense, and the problem was solved most satisfactorily. Ore was discovered below the fault-line of Carbonate hill, on and within the limestone, which there slopes to the westward. Its course would carry it under Leadville where it will not long be undisturbed. Ore bodies of great extent were found within the limestone beds of Iron and Rock hills. These discoveries added largely to the possibilities of the camp.

The discovery of rich sulphide ores in the Colonel Sellers, the Minnie and the A. G.—adjoining mines on the east slope of Iron hill—was equivalent to a new lease of life for Leadville. A true statement of the immensity of these deposits would test the credulity of your readers. But this would only be the commencement of the story. Similar bodies, not so extensively explored, have been found in the Crown Point on Rock hill, in the Wolftone on Carbonate, in the Forepaugh on East Fryer, and in the Mike and Star and the Leo on Breece. Their extent to the eastward can only be conjectured. Breece hill is the focal point of the great ore trends of the camp and it is reasonable to expect that below its great beds of pyritiferous porphyry, at depths of from five hundred to a thousand feet, deposits of sulphide ores carrying both silver and gold, will be found in such magnitude and value as will alone insure prosperity to Leadville for long years to come.

The problem of a "second contact" has within the past two years been practically solved. It has been found in several localities, but notably on Carbonate hill, that the action of intrusive porphyry created conditions favorable for the deposition of ore bodies both above and below the ore plane of the blue limestone. The Morning Star, the Henrietta and the Maid of Erin are developing large bodies of carbonates below this plain, while in the Clontarf and Wolftone, to the eastward, the great Star ore chute has left the limestone and projected itself into the porphyry above it. The latter mines may yet disclose their second deposit on the limestone below, and who shall say not a third, still lower? The possibilities in this direction are almost startling.

I have by no means recounted the full progress of the discoveries which have upset the theories of earlier days. I have not even referred to the new and important discoveries on the ..., the developments in [illegible] ...tionary camps, but I think it will be apparent from what has been written, that although this camp is nearly on the threshold of its knowledge of its own resources, yet the improved conditions already disclosed warrant the brightest predictions for its future.

C. L. LOOMIS.

ONE OF EL PASO'S INDUSTRIES.

The Sixth District Cattle Growers' Association.

HEADQUARTERS,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

OFFICERS:

President—Bernard Gilpin.
Vice President—James O. Phillips.
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles A. Lansing.
Executive Committee—Dr. W. M. Strickler, Frank Gilpin and Chauncey Calloway.
Round-up Commissioners—Julius Gammon, J. O. Phillips.
Foreman of the Round-up—Peter Tennis.

THE ASSOCIATION.

Although the association is yet in its infancy, it has already a good-sized membership and has accomplished some good work. It has for its object the protection of its members and the cattle interests of the Sixth district. Cattle are gathered economically. Moving herds are inspected thoroughly and the quarantine laws rigorously enforced. A standing reward of $100 is offered for the detection, prosecution and conviction of cattle thieves. The membership fees of the association are only $2.50 per year, which amount entitles the members to all the protection that the association affords. Brand books are also issued which are of inestimable value to cattle owners. Those desiring to become members should send in their names to the secretary at Colorado Springs. The officers are all active cattle men and will do all in their power to further the interests of the association and its members.

ROUND-UP REGULATIONS.

The round-up of District No. 6 will meet at Nepesta, on the Arkansas river, June 1, work up the river to the mouth of Hains creek, work up Hains creek to its head, thence to Carpenter's, on Squirrel creek, and from there to Chico Basin; drop back to Twin Tanks on the Arkansas and up to Pueblo, up the Fountain to Rock Creek, working Rock creek, then to D. L. water holes, thence to Crow's Roost, thence to Big Springs, thence to Homer Stark's, thence to O. Z. postoffice on the Sandy; up Sandy to its head, then to J. O. Phillips' on the head of Bijou, thence on the Divide to the head of Monument creek; down Monument to Colorado Springs, then to Jimmy's camp. Peter Tennis is hereby appointed captain of the round up.

JULIEN GAMMON,
J. O. PHILLIPS,
Round-up Commissioners.

A circular has been issued by the executive committee of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association stating that on account of the financial condition of the association it will not be necessary to levy an assessment in order to pay the expenses of a rider south of the Arkansas river. The circular also states that the committee is about to publish a brand book with new cuts, and requests each member to send his principal brand to the secretary before May 20th. Now would be a good time for members to join to obtain the benefits of this book. The dues are only $2.50 per annum.

From Saturday's Daily.

The net proceeds of the entertainment in the opera house for the benefit of the Free Reading room was $165 90.

The city clerk's office has been newly papered and painted and now presents a very neat and cheerful appearance.

Mr. George B. Goldacker, the south end barber, is in favor of closing the Colorado Springs shops on Sunday. The idea is a good one.

We learned late last evening that Mr. John Courter by falling from a ladder broke one of his legs between the knee and ankle.

Carpenters were engaged yesterday in putting plate glass windows in the store formerly occupied by D. Ashby, now leased by Fairley Brothers.

Mr. S. E. Sessions was yesterday awarded the contract to build a $10,000 residence for Mrs. A. S. Gilman on the west side of Cascade avenue nearly opposite Bijou street.

Mr. C. S. Olcer and family arrived in this city yesterday from Butte City, Montana. Mr. Olcer will make this city his permanent home. He is stopping with his mother, who lives at Woodside.

The Chinamen are onto all the tricks and evidently read the newspapers. Yesterday the GAZETTE stated that Deputy Assessor Stowell would start in to take their schedules. He started out on his mission yesterday morning but there wasn't a Chinaman to be found in town. He was laying low for them last night though.

In accordance with the regulations of the school board there will be an examination of candidates who desire positions in the city schools, on the third Friday and Saturday in June. Those seeking positions as teachers of grades from 1 to 8 inclusive will be examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, United States history, spelling and elements of vocal music. Those desiring to teach in the high school will be examined in the branches they desire to teach. There will be an oral examination covering other matters such as the theory of teaching, methods of management, professional history, success, &c. Vacancies will be filled by electing those whose written and oral examination ranks highest. Further information may be obtained by applying to the superintendent.

Hotel Arrivals.

The Antlers—W. S. England, Chicago; C. E. Woodruff, Chicago; W. H. Tucker, St. Louis; W. E. Newberry, New York city; A. F. Kent, Providence; C. C. Barr, Rochester, New York; D. P. Sellar, Miss Sellar, Miss Morris, Miss Van Rensselaer, New York; W. C. W. Benson, St. Paul; William Lidderdale, London; W. R. Hutton, New York; C. M. Evans, St. Louis; H. R. Marshall, New York; C. H. Knights, Chicago; W. C. Thomas and wife, Denver; S. Thompson, London; Miss Thompson, London; D. C. Cole and wife, New York; W. H. Sife, Philadelphia; C. P. Coe, Denver; Miss Grace Barrows, Denver; Willard Merrill and wife, Miss Mary D. Merrill, Milwaukee; C. M. Van Valkenburgh and wife, M. H. Webb and wife, Lockport, N. Y.; R. S. M. Cagne and wife, Pittsburg; A. A. Baker and wife, Kansas City; George Lawrence and wife, New York city; F. W. Merrick and wife, El Paso, Texas; Dr. C. F. Hoffman and wife, J. W. Olcott and wife, W. V. Hoffman, New York; Wm. Clark and daughter, Newark, N. J.; H. N. Corwin and wife, Mrs. C. L. Rogers, New York; Samuel Barlow, Logansburg, N. Y.; W. N. W. Bayney, Chicago.

The Alamo Arrivals—A. S. Howell, Arizona; W. A. Harmberger and wife, Ashland, Nebraska; A. W. Arundel and daughter, Manitou; L. D. Clark and daughter, Burlington, Iowa; C. Butterfield, Denver; Thos. W. ...ley, San Francisco; Geo. C. Lozear, Chicago; Wallace Anderson, Omaha; F. J. Burd, Geo. W. Roberts, Denver; ... Hemingway, Chicago; Algernon Judson, Gunnison City; Samuel Barlow, Logansburg, New York.

From Sunday's Daily.

"The Rhine and Switzerland."

Mr. H. H. Ragan gave the second of his series of illustrated lectures at the opera house last night, the subject being "The Rhine and Switzerland." The audience that greeted Mr. Ragan was fully as large as on the first night and speaks for the increasing popularity of his entertainments from the fact that there were no complimentary tickets distributed as on the evening of the first lecture. Mr. Ragan first took his audience up the winding and beautiful Rhine, picturing its lovely scenery and the picturesque villages and ruined castles which line its banks, and continually relating the quaint and weird legends that are told to travelers. After doing the Rhine a few Colorado views were given, and then Mr. Ragan began the Switzerland portion of the lecture. This consisted mostly of mountain scenery, of tales and scenes in the life of William Tell, views of Geneva, Mount Blanc, the Valley of Chamounix and the Castle of Chillon.

While this lecture was probably not so interesting to many as the one on Wednesday evening, yet it was a most pleasing entertainment, and we have no doubt that on next Wednesday evening a large audience will be present to hear the lecture "Here and There in London."

Mr. James May will have charge of the Manitou Park hotel this summer.

A. G. Brooks and Walt Smith came down from Denver on the Thunderbolt.

Mrs. S. D. Sabine and son arrived here yesterday from California on the Thunderbolt.

... Hagerman and party came down from Denver on a special train on the Denver, Texas & Gulf railroad yesterday at 9 o'clock.

We were in error yesterday in stating that Mr. John Courter broke his leg by falling from a ladder. The accident occurred by the ladder breaking and precipitating him to the ground.

Mr. A. Dahlman, a prominent wholesale grocer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife and daughter, are at The Antlers. They are on their way home from a tour to the Pacific coast.

Messrs. G. S. Barnes & Son report business very active. They have just been handling the carriages and buggies purchased through them for Rose Bros. and Simmons & Co. from the Studebaker Manufacturing Co. They have just finished unpacking 18,000 pounds of barbed wire for a mountain ranchman.

W. H. Fay and J. M. Norman of Denver and Julius Marx of Central City, all prominent Odd Fellows, were in the city last night for the purpose of conferring the degree of Rebekah on the wives and daughters of Colorado Springs Odd Fellows. Later in the evening the members and their ladies were served with refreshments at The Alamo.

The Manitou road is still in a deplorable condition and is a disgrace to the county. It has been bad enough for several years, but it is worse this year than ever and no steps are being taken to improve it. Even now hundreds of strangers ride over it daily. What kind of an impression must they form of it? For the next three or four months it will be one of the most travelled roads in the state. A gentleman suggested yesterday that the city subscribe to have it put in better condition.

The Alamo arrivals—Wm. Driscoll, San Francisco; C. A. Ross, Denver; Charles Kuhner, Dubuque, Iowa; W. B. Foster, ... River, Kansas; A. S. Pope, Kansas; Julius Goldberg, J. W. Patton, Miss Morrison, R. T. Donnelly, Miss Michell, Fountain City; J. C. Dale, Franceville; J. N. Wells, J. W. Grover, W. H. Fay and wife, J. W. Norman, Denver; Julius Marx and wife, Central City; Alonzo Foster, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Vale, New York; G. A. Marr and wife, Rock Island, Ill.; Alex. McGarrell, John W. Lyle, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Antlers arrivals—Robert Faust, Red Cloud, Neb.; Geo. E. Brewer, Georgetown, Ky.; W. H. Adams and wife, Oakland, Cal.; H. P. Lowd and wife, Union Band; Miss Shaw, Union Band; C. D. Richards, Union Band; L. G. Thornton, Manitou Park; ... Bradford, City; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Thompson, New York; Gordon Norris, New York; C. R. Bush, New York; Chas. A. Otis, Cleveland, Ohio; Dan. P. Eells, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Deveraux, Aspen; W. G. Benedict, Boston; J. Vinner and wife, England; H. H. Ragan, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. N. W. Blayney, Chicago; Frank Bell, Denver; Frederick Cremmer and wife, S. M. Simpson, Denver; S. S. T. Strachan, Mrs. F. W. Rayson, ... Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. John Frazer, Miss G. Frazer, Sarah Frazer, A. G. Frazer, C. Delawn Frazer, Sydney, N. S. W.; P. C. Rowe, London; C. Coan and wife, Vienna, Ills.; G. F. Emmerson, Peoria, Ills.

Edward Mellor & Co., of Philadelphia, in their circular issued May 18th, say that there has been but little change to note since their circular of the 1st inst., the market continuing very quiet with prices favoring buyers, particularly fine wools, while medium has attracted some attention at comparatively steady figures. Stocks of fine, including foreign, are probably larger than usual at this season, but medium and low grades are in very light supply, both in hands of dealers and manufacturers, and the general demand at present continues to favor these last two grades. Any predictions as to prices for the future are of but little value, but it would seem as though they must be near, if not quite at bottom, and after such a long dull spell it is safe to count on a marked improvement in demand at least before long. Should the bill now before congress placing worsteds in same schedule as woolens be acted on favorably, it would no doubt give a stimulus to our manufacturing interests here, but we fear any such action is doubtful.

From Tuesday's Daily.

"OVER THE GARDEN WALL."

The Knights Make a Big Hit.

After having been on the road for a long and very tedious season of thirty-nine weeks, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight gave us their new comedy, "Over the Garden Wall," at the opera house last night, supported by a very good company. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knight are great favorites in Colorado Springs, and last night, as on the occasion of their previous appearance here in "Baron Rudolph," they were greeted by a select, very appreciative, as well as a very enthusiastic audience. As a light comedy "Over the Garden Wall" is certainly very laughable and made as big a hit here as in all the larger eastern cities. It has no plot to speak of but is made up of a conglomeration of amusing incidents and situations, and ranks with, and in many respects equals, "A Bunch of Keys," "Confusion," "Fun on the Bristol," etc., etc.

Mr. Knight as Baron Rudolph we looked upon as being one of the best pieces of character acting ever produced in Colorado Springs, but financially it was a failure, whereas in "Over the Garden Wall" he is succeeding even beyond his expectations. His Gus Snitz last night thoroughly demonstrated that he was wherever you put him a good card, and then thick, developed, and gilded if necessary.

Although suffering with a bad cold, as was plainly apparent, and entirely out of voice, Mrs. Knight lost none of the popularity last night that she had heretofore gained here. It was very evident to those who were familiar with her sweet voice that her efforts at singing were forced, but what was lacking in this respect was well supplemented in the "Owl and Spanish Dance" and in many other respects.

When it came to creating good, genuine laughter, Mr. George W. Monroe, in the person of "Our Own Bridget," took the persimmons. His "Eh! Did I Hear You?" song took down the house completely.

All who took a character in the play were well up in the parts assigned them.

Messrs. Bailey & Walker will open the Mansion at Manitou to-day for dinner.

The next theatrical attraction at the opera house will be Tony Denier's "Humpty Dumpty" company.

Mrs. J. G. Noble left for her home in New York state Sunday morning. Mr. Noble accompanied her as far as Denver.

Horse dealers meet with ready sale in Colorado Springs this spring. John Simmons & Co. disposed of six horses yesterday at good prices.

Mr. F. E. Dow will have handsome plate glass windows put in his large clothing establishment, both on the Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue fronts.

Much interest seems to be manifested in the coming market day, and the merchants and business men are preparing to make a good display in the street parade.

A St. Louis gentleman who was in the city yesterday tells us that there is about twenty miles of road bed graded out of St. Louis on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Springs railway.

Strawberries are just at present more numerous and cheaper in Colorado Springs than ever before at this season of the year. They were selling yesterday at fifteen cents per quart.

Manitou was full of people on Sunday and it can be said that the season of 1886 has opened with a boom. There were two large excursions in town one from Denver the other from Pueblo.

The new brand book of the Sixth District Cattle Growers' association is about ready for publication. Those who desire their brands inserted should send them to Secretary Lansing immediately.

"Over the Garden Wall" company arrived in the city from Denver Sunday morning and spent the afternoon in a drive to Manitou. Mr. and Mrs. Knight are at The Antlers and the other members at The Alamo.

Mr. W. G. Benedict, of Denny, Rice & Co., wool commission merchants of Boston, Mass., was in the city yesterday and called at the GAZETTE office. He is traveling through the west looking after the firm's interests.

A special train went north over the D. T. & G. railway yesterday forenoon, containing representatives of the Gould system of railways. Among those who were on the train were George Gould, son of Jay Gould, who is [illegible] W. Kerrigan, general superintendent of the same.

The boys of the Mute and Blind Institute who have been learning the cabinet and joiners' trade have been manufacturing some kitchen safes which are offered for sale at Ainsworth Brown's store. They exhibit some very good workmanship.

Says the Manitou Journal: Business at the hotels is unusually good for this season of the year. On more than one occasion during the past week every room at the Iron Springs was occupied—every cottage but two (eleven out of thirteen) connected with this house is already engaged for the summer, and the company think of building a large addition to the hotel at the end of the present season.

The members of the Alsberg-Morrison-Sheridan company arrived in the city from Pueblo Sunday morning. Mr. Morrison and Miss Alsberg are at the Iron Springs hotel, Manitou, W. H. Thompson and George Wessels at The Alamo, and the remainder of the company at the Ruxton house, Manitou. They will all remain here about until Thursday, when they leave for the east. Mr. W. E. Sheridan and wife left the company at Pueblo and started immediately for San Francisco, thence to Australia.

After having spent Sunday in the city, a special car attached to the Salt Lake express on the Rio Grande road yesterday morning took over Marshall pass and to Leadville Mr. F. F. Thompson, one of the founders and principal owners of the First National bank of New York; Messrs. Gordon Norris and C. R. Bush, of Newport, Rhode Island; Mr. D. P. Eells and Mr. Charles A. Otis of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. David P. Sellar, of the banking house of Dennistoun, Cross & Co., of London, England; William Lidderdale, banker, London; Mr. C. W. Benson, London. All these gentlemen are large stockholders in the Midland railway and are visiting Colorado in the interest of the road.

The following quotations of Chicago and Oil City markets, as received by their direct wires for May 2?, are furnished us by Neff, Prentice & Co.:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
June Wheat..	76⅛	76⅝	75¾	76⅛
June Corn...	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞
June Pork..	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.50
June Lard...	5.90	5.90	5.87½	5.90
Oil........	65	65	63⅞	63⅞

Auditor Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande sends out the following estimate of the earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the third week of May:

	For the week 1886.	For the week 1885.	For the year 1886.	For the year 1885.
Freight	$84,059	$71,985	$1,601,985	$1,557,193
Passenger...	21,098	22,371	371,572	510,168
Exp mails etc	7,902	8,167	175,085	158,820
Total......	112,859	105,073	2,155,895	2,076,990

Increase for the week, $7,786 or 7 41-100 Per cent.
Increase for the year 78,907 or 3 81-100 per cent.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Mr. D. Ashby, who is now closing out his business, and is offering for sale some rare bargains in useful articles which must be sold at once for whatever they will bring. See his five and ten cent counter bargains. His delivery wagon is also for sale.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

You are not old, yet your hair is getting thin. Your friends remark it, your wife regrets it. Parker's Hair Balsam will stop this waste, save your hair and restore the original gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, prevents dandruff, a perfect dressing.

d&wl-19-1y.

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

... made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT

THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Cures all Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Bone Felons, Ulcers, Sores, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Bunions, Corns, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Orchitis, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Milk Leg, Snake and Dog Bites, Stings of Insects, &c. In fact allays all local Irritation and Inflammation from whatever cause. Price 25 cts.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER

Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system, the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO REMEDY CO.,
DURHAM, N. C. U. S. A.

... & Co., Denver, Colo.,

STATE AGENTS.

1-31-1y—wa-23-1y

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, April 21st, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on June 14th, 1886, viz: James McManus, D. S. No. 10,256, for the west half northwest quarter of section 8, township 12 south of range 66 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. M. Wadsworth, of Husted P. O., Colo.; C. E. Baumate, of Colorado Springs P. O., Colo.; J. P. McAvoy, of Husted P. O., Colo., and A. S. Gubbs, of Husted P. O., Colo.

WM. HAYARD, Register.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.25 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4.52 p. m., departs 4 55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.22 a. m., departs 3.27 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 10 07 a. m., departs 10.10 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
No. 7—Leaves	10.55 a. m.	No. 6—Arrives	10.00 a. m
No. 9— "	8.40 p. m.	No. 10— "	2.05 p. m
No. 5— "	6.10 p. m.	No. 8— "	4.45p. m

Nos. 9 and 10 daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver, Texas & Gulf Railway.

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo.. 11.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 35 p. m.
" Denver.. 3.35 p. m.	From Denver, 11.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days........................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.............8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH.		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.	
" "		4 30 p. m
" "		8.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	1 15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH.		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.50 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7 50 a. m.	
" "	11.30 a. m.	
" "		5.00 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m.	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	
" "	10.20 a. m	
" "		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City...........	10 20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
Manitou...........	10.20 a. m.	10.20 a. m
"	5.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 2.00 p. m., and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room.

COR. WEBER ST. AND PLATTE AVE. Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody.

G. S. Barnes & Son,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tinware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGONS & CARRIAGES

Agricultural Implements, Etc.

POWELL & DOUGLASS

Tasseless Wind Mill.

THE AND DOUBLE ... SEE.

Guaranteed not to leave the Tower as long as Tower stands. Write us for circular and prices.

17 S. Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

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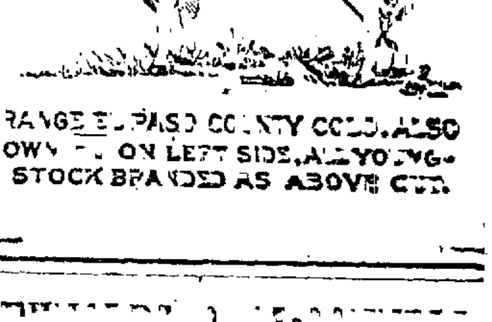
THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.

B. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY. R. A. LIEBIG. TREASURER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



RANGE EL PASO COUNTY COLO. ALSO OWN ... ON LEFT SIDE, ALL YOUNG STOCK BRANDED AS ABOVE CUT.

[illegible]

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

[illegible]

SHINGLES,

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Yards and Mill, near D. & N. O. Depot,
Colorado Springs. wel